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# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Windy, periods of heavy rain today through tomorrow. Temperature range: today 65-72; Sunday 68-78. Details on page 44.

All the News It's Fit to Print

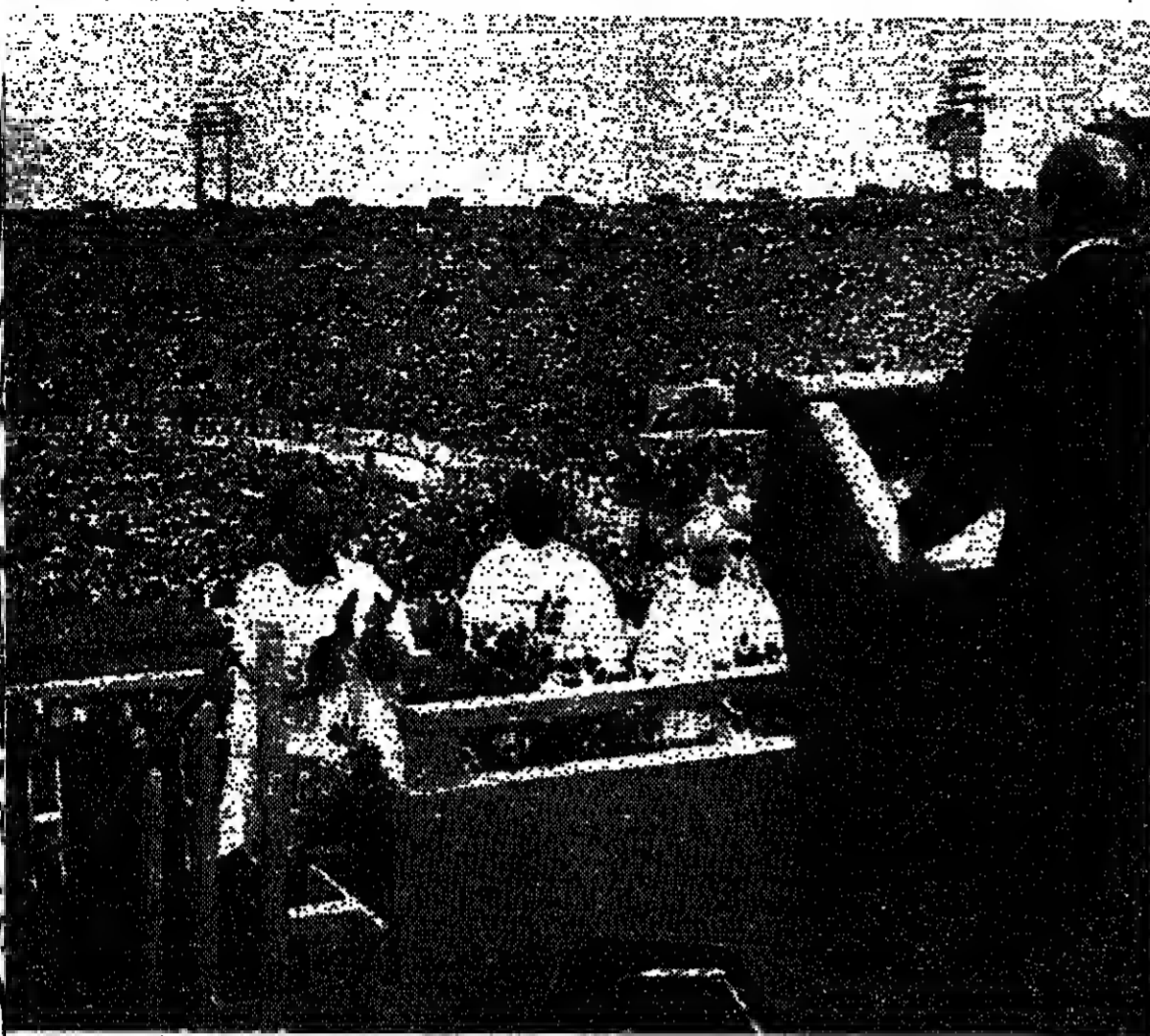
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20 CENTS



President Ford addressing the Roman Catholic congress at John F. Kennedy Stadium in Philadelphia

## 100,000 at 'World' Mass As Catholic Parley Closes

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8—At once damp and fervent, loud and pious, more than 100,000 worshippers gathered in and around John F. Kennedy Stadium here today after a morning rain and heard Pope Paul VI and President Ford affirm the importance of Christian values.

The spectacular service, called "Statio Orbis," or "Assembly of the World," marked the end of the 41st International Eucharistic Congress, in which almost one million people participated.

President Ford told the audience of Roman Catholics that he shared their concern over "the increased irreverence for life." This remark, which came about halfway in his brief remarks, drew sustained applause. The audience apparently saw it as a not-so-thinly veiled allusion to the antiabortion movement.

Pope Paul, speaking from a podium just below the altar erected at one end of the stadium here, said that quadrennial church conferences were "inspiring demonstrations of all the world's hunger for peace and understanding."

Mr. Ford said that "for millions of men and women the [Catholic] Church has been the hospital for the soul, the school for the mind and the safe depository for moral ideals." It was then that he said he shared

Continued on Page 36, Column 4

## KISSINGER MEETS PAKISTANI LEADER ON NUCLEAR ISSUE

Talks Seek to Avert Crisis Over Bhutto's Plans for Fuel Reprocessing Plant

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN Special to The New York Times

LAHORE, Pakistan, Aug. 8—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger arrived here tonight for talks with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto aimed at averting a crisis caused by Pakistan's refusal to drop plans to develop its own nuclear reprocessing plant despite intense American pressure.

Reporters aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force jet plane were told that the United States strongly opposed construction of the French-designed plant on the ground that it had no economic justification and that, despite certain international safeguards, it seemed likely to raise concern that Pakistan was planning to match India by exploding a nuclear device of its own.

Plane Sale May Be Blocked

Because of this, Mr. Kissinger was reportedly ready to tell Mr. Bhutto not only that the United States Government would not permit the sale of A-7 Corsair jet fighter-bombers to Pakistan, but that Pakistan also ran a risk of having all its economic aid from the United States cut off under a new law.

In Washington, Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff received a letter from Mr. Kissinger acknowledging for the first time that it was highly probable that India used material supplied by the United States in exploding its nuclear device in 1974. Page 6.]

At a dinner given by Prime Minister Bhutto tonight for Mr. Kissinger, the two men exchanged pointed, but humorous, barbs about the nuclear issue, which has become a major point of contention between the two nations in recent months. A reprocessing plant would produce as a byproduct, plutonium that could be used for making nuclear weapons.

Refusal Apparently Reaffirmed

Mr. Bhutto, referring to Lahore, the capital of Punjab, as the cultural center of Pakistan, said in his toast: "This is our reprocessing center, and we cannot in any way curb the reprocessing center in Pakistan."

The dinner guests, high-ranking Pakistanis and Americans laughed at Mr. Bhutto's play on words in which he appeared publicly to reaffirm his refusal to change the plans for a nuclear reprocessing plant. Mr. Kissinger, in his reply, said that governments must constantly review their policies—"to reprocess themselves."

Continued on Page 36, Column 3



Gov. Robert D. Ray of Iowa, Platform Committee chairman, during ceremonies to organize committee hearings at the Republican convention in Kansas City yesterday.

## PRESIDENT FAVORS A RUNNING MATE IN MIDDLE OF ROAD

Declares He Doesn't Want Someone as 'Extreme' as Schweiker on Ticket

MARKS 2 YEARS IN POST

Connally Is Doubtful About Making Race—Richardson Cites His Own Record

By R. W. APPLE JR. Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8—President Ford says that he wants a middle-of-the-road Republican as his running mate, not someone as "extreme" as Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Ronald Reagan's Vice-Presidential choice.

In an interview yesterday, released for publication tonight to coincide with the second anniversary of his accession to the Presidency, Mr. Ford asserted that the selection of Mr. Schweiker "hasn't produced results" for his rival.

Meanwhile, former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, whose name is believed to stand near the top of the President's list of possible running mates, said today it was "highly questionable" whether he would agree to run for Vice President if offered the chance.

Richardson Cites Record

But Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Commerce, another of those whom Mr. Ford is considering, said that if he were on the ticket he could "help assure that Watergate is not an issue" because of his record as Attorney General.

Discussion of the Vice Presidency was also a major topic in hotel corridors here as advance parties for both of the candidates, plus delegates who will take part in committee meetings this week, began streaming into town for the Republican National Convention.

Three days of hearings on the platform are to begin tomorrow, with Rules Committee meetings scheduled later in the week and the convention itself set to open a week from tomorrow in Kansas City's Kemper Arena.

Although both candidates say they have enough delegates to win, and Mr. Ford reiterated his confidence in the interview with reporters of The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

## Democrats in Senate Race Wooing New York's Jews

By FRANK LYNN

Although it would be difficult to discern any differences in their positions on Israel, the five Democratic contenders for the United States Senate nomination from New York are fiercely vying to demonstrate that each is the best friend of Israel.

With the possible exception of unemployment, the question of Israel has cropped up more often than any other issue so far in joint appearances of the candidates, their press releases, position papers and campaign literature.

The reason can be found in the mathematics of the Democratic senatorial primary to be held Sept. 14, in which Jews are likely to be the largest single group voting in the April 6 Presidential primary in New York, 36 percent of 1,074 Democratic voters questioned in a survey by The New York Times and CBS News said they were Jewish.

The next largest religious group was made up of Roman Catholics—32 percent of those surveyed. Protestants accounted for 18 percent, while the remaining 14 percent belonged to other religions or no religion, or declined to identify their faith.

With such statistics in mind, each candidate, with the exception of Abraham Hirschfeld, has issued campaign fliers on Israel. Mr. Hirschfeld said in his heavily accented voice, "The Pope does not have to tell anybody that he is Catholic, and I don't have to tell anybody I'm Jewish."

The headline on one flier says, "Bella Abzug's record on Israel speaks for itself." A reprint of a 1973 Jewish Press article tells of City Council President Paul O'Dwyer's long identification with Israel. "Ramsay Clark on peace in the Middle East." Continued on Page 45, Column 1

## DECEIVED? BREAK-INS

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN Special to The New York Times

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 8—A mysterious respiratory disease killed its 26th and 27th victims today as American Legion and state officials asked all persons who attended a convention at which the disease was apparently spread to meet at legion posts throughout Pennsylvania tomorrow night.

Upwards of 10,000 people attended the American Legion's state convention in Philadelphia last July 21 to 24. In the latest development in the week-long epidemiologic investigation, officials asked delegates, family members, auxiliary members and any other persons who were at the convention to go to the Legion posts to answer 23 detailed questions about activities at the convention.

The questionnaire covers all four days of the convention but some questions seem to focus on events of July 23. Eleven victims of the disease have told investigators they spent only one day, July 23, at the convention.

Epidemiologists who designed the questionnaire hope the answers will provide clues to what caused the outbreak. Officials have expressed bafflement about the cause and nature of the disease.

The case total rose today to 152, including the 27 deaths, Dr. Leonard Bachman, the Pennsylvania Health Secretary, said at a news conference.

The 17 cases added to the list under a new definition established last Friday became sick earlier than Aug. 3. Dr. Bachman said that no new cases had developed in the last five days and that there was still no documentation of secondary spread from the sick to other persons.

The two who died today were Dennis Boyle, 60 years old, of Lucerne County, and Harold Davis, 66, of Philadelphia.

Pointing to a chart, called an epidemic curve, of the dates of onsets of illness, Dr. Bachman explained that the pattern was consistent with a common source exposure and a short incubation period—a matter of a few days; not weeks. By a common source exposure, epidemiologists usually mean that all affected persons had shared a common experience at the same time or had been ex-

Continued on Page 36, Column 3

## Hurricane Watches Are Posted In New York and New England

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Meteorologists of the National Weather Service advised residents of the New York Metropolitan area last night to keep watch on a hurricane moving northward off the Atlantic coast that could drench the city and suburbs with "torrential rains" some time today or tonight.

The hurricane watch—short of an actual warning—topped a weather forecast fraught with warnings of heavy downpours, increasing winds and very high tides, possibly lasting into tomorrow, even if the hurricane changes direction or falters on its way north.

The storm, dubbed Belle, forced the evacuation of tourists and residents from North Carolina's Outer Banks late yesterday as it beached north, and hurricane watches were posted up the coast to New England. The winds of the storm, moving at a rate of about 20 miles an hour, about 350 miles east of Florida, were measured at up to 110 miles an hour and gaining strength.

Meteorologists of the Weather Service at Rockefeller Center said a watch meant that there was a possibility of the hurricane's approach and that residents should stay tuned to the forecasts and be ready to move quickly if the watch were upgraded to a warning. A warning means that the hurricane is, in fact, heading this way and that its strike is imminent.

Even yesterday, heavy rains caused local flooding and road closings, particularly in Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The downpours amounted to almost an inch in mid-Manhattan and considerably more to the east.

The rains were attributed to an "almost stationary trough" that extended from the surface to the upper levels of the atmosphere along the East Coast, along with a flow of warm and very moist air.

According to the forecasters, Continued on Page 44, Column 5



Children at an Oklahoma City school display miniature teepees they built

## Indian Schools Turn to Pride and Culture

By GENE I. MAEROFF Special to The New York Times

PARMALEE, S. D.—Decades of despair are giving way to a new mood in American Indian education, and nowhere was that more evident this year than at the eighth grade graduation at He Dog School in a remote part of the sprawling Rosebud Reservation.

Singing and the sound of drums filled the air as the Sioux children, the girls in blue blanket material trimmed with cowrie shells and the boys in ribbon shirts with bone chokers, marched into the gymnasium, led by a chief.

Indian speakers, some using the Lakota language, addressed the children and their parents. The cinderblock walls of the gymnasium bore huge new portraits of three Sioux leaders—Spotted Tail, He Dog and Ben Reifel—by Melvin Ruzning Horse, a local artist.

Along with their diplomas, the youngsters were given sacred eagle feathers, which were fastened to their hair with medicine wheels.

The ceremony, a marked contrast to the assimilationist policies of the past, carried special poignancy for Christine Dunham, the school's 46-year-old Indian culture teacher, who helped to plan it.

When Mrs. Dunham, a Sioux, and other Indians were in school, they were often slapped and beaten for speaking their native tongue instead of English.

Today, however, programs that stress their cultural heritage and seek to deal with their problems are becoming more readily available to Indians. Much of the financial support is coming from the \$55 million a year provided by Title 4 of the Indian Education Act of 1972.

Across the country, there are signs that the plight of Indian Continued on Page 37, Column 1

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## Vietnam Street Children Getting Better Care, American S

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN  
Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 8—Vietnam has ended the days of the shosheine boys of Saigon, the street kids who lived in the squalor of the gutters off the coins of American soldiers.

Scores have been reunited with their families, and others have been sent back to school or to work in offices instead of doorways, according to Richard Hughes, a social worker who last night arrived in Bangkok from Saigon where for eight years he had tried to help the shosheine boys.

Now, he said, the Shosheine Boy Foundation—the network of houses in Saigon and Da Nang he had set up to house homeless waifs—has been dissolved.

"The Vietnamese, the cadres, their relations with the kids are very good," Mr. Hughes said. "They understand as never understood before the anguish and the suffering of these children. In a very quiet way, step by step, they are helping those kids."

Youth Supported Sisters

One of these street children was Vo Van Be, whose parents were killed six years ago when he was 9. He then began sup-



Richard Hughes after he arrived in Bangkok.

ported himself and his two sisters, Vo Van Bi and Vo Van Bay, on the streets of Saigon on the few coins he could collect each day shining shoes and "hustling."

"I saw Vo recently," Mr. Hughes recalled today. "He has left the two girls with a social worker in Da Nang and he's gone off to the new economic zone. He has a farm there now, and he's found an uncle of his in Hanoi. When he has the farm set up and working, he told me he will bring his sisters out to live with him."

"They are a family again."

And there are many, many others just like him.

The closing of the seven centers in Saigon and Da Nang was a gradual process, Mr. Hughes said, a "natural process." "The kids were never urged to leave, never told to go back to their families," Mr. Hughes said. "Rather they were letting them decide for themselves."

Parents Returning

There were many cases, he said, in which parents or relatives who had never dared to appear at the homes during the war, fearing that if it was known their children were not orphans they would be banished back into the poverty of the countryside, were now returning to claim their children.

In other cases now, he said, party officials are even taking them in.

The Vietnamese Government, he added, has set up a network of district centers in many areas, certainly in Saigon and other major cities, where hundreds of these children are given work, education, food and lodging.

"It's not just the kids from our homes," he said. "It's kids from the streets of Saigon, as well. I walked around the streets in recent weeks and

there are just fewer and fewer of them everywhere."

Mr. Hughes said he visited one of the centers in Go Vap, a suburb northwest of Saigon. He said 250 street children have been absorbed into the program there. District social workers had taken over a large house, set up beds and begun teaching the children as well as feeding them. "But education is the central thing," Mr. Hughes said. "But even beyond that, they are finding out their backgrounds and their feelings about what they want to do in the future," he said. "They are dealing with the children on a one-to-one basis. It's being done quietly and effectively."

Considerable effort is being made to find relatives, preferably parents, of some of the children, who range in age from 8 to 20.

A Gradual Process

"My impression is that by now the great majority have found relatives and are ready to go back to them," said Mr. Hughes, a spare, clean-cut, intense young man of 33.

"But it's been a gradual process. As time went on, as they began to adjust to the situation, more and more admitted they had families."

At the time of the fall of Saigon in April of last year, Mr. Hughes said that about 250 to 270 youth homes.

In the last eight years, children passed through centers, he said, but he left all his boys disbanded.

Mr. Hughes did not say how many of the other Americans and dependents last Sunday he said, he had a "administrative" matter to clear up and the authorized him to stay a week. He said he would change their basic information. "But I can't do that," he said. "I hope in these few days, if it's possible, to say it."

## Arab League and O.A.U. to Investigate Sudan's Charge of Libyan 'Invasion'

By JOHN DARNOTON  
Special to The New York Times

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Aug. 8—The Arab League and the Organization of African Unity disclosed today that they were contacting member countries to form a joint commission to investigate the Sudan's charge that it was "invaded" by Libya last month.

Both organizations had persuaded the Sudan to withdraw the complaint from the United Nations. They disliked the idea of airing another dispute before the world body.

The dispute is destined to further divisions in the Arab world. Since the Sudan is inhabited in part by people with ethnic links to black Africa and also by people of mixed Arab and African origin, black Africa is an interested party too.

The Sudanese Government asserts that the coup of July 2 and 3 against President Gaafar al-Nimeiry was carried out by soldiers paid, trained and equipped by Libya.

Weapons on Display

It has supported the charge with captured weapons and confessions made by prisoners during a series of mass trials. Ninety-eight prisoners were executed by firing squads last week.

Since the Soviet Union is a major arms supplier to Libya's head of state, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, the suspicion exists at the highest Government levels here that it somehow played a role.

On walls in Khartoum, fading posters attacking Zionism have been plastered over with posters depicting a captured Kalashnikov, the Russian assault rifle. Recently, the Sudanese Government has also turned its wrath against Britain for allowing a Sudanese exile who claimed responsibility for the rebellion to speak over the British Broadcasting Corporation.

At a mass rally last night in Heroes Square, a vast plaza in Omdurman just across the Nile, thousands heard speakers condemn Britain for letting Sadik el-Mahdi, a right-wing rebel leader, attack the regime in an interview in London.

A BBC film crew has been denied entry into the country and a demonstration has been

scheduled tomorrow outside the British Embassy.

Initially President Nimeiry charged that "80 percent" of the invaders were foreign "mercenaries." However, indications now are that while there may have been a smattering of Libyans, Chadians, Eritreans and Ethiopians, the bulk of the force was made up of Sudanese émigrés. Most of them were affiliated with a right-wing mystical Moslem sect called Mahdists.

Mr. Mahdi is the leader of the sect.

Former Prime Minister

In exile since 1974, Mr. Mahdi is a former Prime Minister and key member of the Umma Party, the political wing of the Mahdist movement that was liquidated along with other political parties when Colonel Nimeiry's "free officers" seized power in May 1969.

The religious exiles, augmented by some of the 5,000 Sudanese who migrated to Libya to look for work, formed a national front in 1972 aimed at usurping power back home. Since the religious movement has an anti-Egyptian tradition, it found Libya increasingly hospitable as the split between Colonel Qaddafi and President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt widened. Had the coup succeeded, the effect would have been to isolate Egypt. Once it failed, the result was the further isolation of Libya.

Although the Sudan has dropped its complaint against Libya before the United Nations, Khartoum has broken relations with Tripoli, and the breach between the two countries seems too wide to be healed.

Libya's ample oil revenues to underwrite terrorism and rebel movements all over the world, Colonel Qaddafi has become a target of all but the most extreme Arab leaders.

The Sudan, with a population of almost 20 million, is Africa's largest country in area. It is strategically situated in that it borders eight other nations. The vast southern marshes of the White and Blue Niles give it a potent future as the garden of the Arab world.

President Nimeiry has over the last five years guided the country from a military "revolution" patterned after Egypt to a moderate and onaligned Socialist state. His development plan calls for merging Arab oil money, mostly from Saudi Arabia, with Western technology.

Supported by Communist

President Nimeiry's most statesmanlike accomplishment was in negotiating an end in 1972 to the 17-year civil war between the Sudan's Moslem-dominated north and the Christian and pagan south.

His move away from the Soviet Union, still the major supplier of spare parts for weapons, began with a coup attempt in July 1971. It was supported, if not inspired, by the Communists.

The latest coup has again aroused suspicion of Soviet involvement among Sudanese leaders.

"A lot of questions were raised," said Bona Malwal, the Information Minister. "The fact is there are many Russian personnel in Libya."

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**Makeup of New Syrian Cabinet Indicates Continuity in Policy**

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 8—months starting in 1971. In the last two years, he was running the economic planning section in the ruling Baath Party.

A prominent political figure who has been dropped from the Cabinet is Mohammed Haidar, who was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy in the previous Cabinet.

Mr. Haidar had reportedly been accused by critics in the Baath Party of accumulating a large fortune during his service in the Government.

The new Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs is Jamil Shiyah, a former Ambassador to Moscow. Mr. Shiyah is a prominent Druse figure.

There is a large Druse community in Syria, and Mr. Shiyah could insure the Syrian regime of its support. The Druses are an independent Moslem sect.

For the first time in Syria's 23 years of independence, a woman has been appointed to a Cabinet post. She is Dr. Najah Attar, the new Minister of Culture.

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**KENYAN IS DUBIOUS ON TIES TO UGANDA**

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 8 (AP)—Kenya's Foreign Minister, Dr. Mungui Waiyaki, said today he was doubtful that the new agreement with Uganda would succeed in restoring normal relations between the two East African neighbors.

President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and President Idi Amin of Uganda signed the agreement yesterday.

"To me, the success of the talks will be realized when things are moving on the ground," Dr. Waiyaki said. "This means they will stop arresting, harassing and killing Kenyans. We can see success coming as far as we are concerned when the security of our people and the nation are guaranteed. This is paramount."

The Uganda radio said President Amin had released 99 Kenyans from what he termed "protective custody." They included 24 gasoline truck drivers and their assistants, whose trucks were seized as they drove across Uganda on their way to the tiny neighboring country of Rwanda.

Dr. Waiyaki said a commission with members from six African nations would monitor the agreement, which included a withdrawal by both sides of troops from their border. It also provides for restoration of normal trade and payment of outstanding debts.

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# Lebanese Rages in Beirut Truce Bids Meet Snags

## Clashes Continue at Tell Zaatar and Southern Suburbs—Evacuation of Wounded From Camp Still Stalled

Special to The New York Times

Lebanon, Aug. 8—The cease-fire that was announced for last Thursday provided for the posting of Arab troops on the "hot spots" in the Lebanese front. Syria provided 700 of the 2,300 members of the Arab peacekeeping force. Libya, the Sudan and Saudi Arabia provided the rest.

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, the Egyptian commander of the force, was reported to have selected Saudis and Sudanese for stationing along the confrontation lines.

**New Arab Parley Envisioned**

Dr. Kholy was reported in the press here today to be thinking of recommending to the Arab League's Secretary General, Mahmoud Riad, that he invite Arab foreign ministers to another meeting to discuss the Lebanese situation.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Ahmed al-Khatib, the Moslem officer who commands the leftist-controlled force known as the Lebanese Arab Army, issued a strongly worded warning to what he described as "traditionalist politicians" seeking a compromise with the rightist side. In a statement broadcast by the left radio station, Lieutenant al-Khatib called such politicians "the peacocks who are interested only in recovering their own interests and privileges over the dead bodies of the martyrs."

He was clearly referring to former Prime Minister Saeb Salam, the Moslem leader who met yesterday with Pierre Gemayel, the head of the Christian Phalange Party, in the Christian quarter of Ashrafiyah.

The Lebanese Arab Army broke away from the main body of the Lebanese Army early this year and has sided with the Palestinian-leftist alliance.

**The Proceedings in the U.N. Today**

Aug. 9, 1976  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
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Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Hours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

**View Taken**

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### ISRAELI BOATS IN AFRICA

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Christian gunmen breaking down a door during fighting in the Beirut suburb of Nabaa

# Cairo Blasts Injure 14; Libya Is Accused

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Aug. 8—Two bombs exploded in a downtown Government office building today, injuring 14 people, and Government officials accused Libya of planning the bombings.

An Egyptian who was wounded in the face and hands in one of the blasts has been arrested and accused of placing the bombs. The explosions occurred about 90 minutes apart in a fifth story toilet near the passport offices in a 12-story Government building on Liberation Square known as the Muggamma.

Gen. Hassan Abu Basma, Assistant Minister of the Interior, charged that the bombings were "part of the sabotage operations" that President Muammar el-Qaddafi of Libya "is trying to carry out against the Egyptians."

Although Libya has been accused of various terrorist acts in Egypt since last March, today's bombings marked the first time Libyan agents have been reported to have struck successfully in the capital.

A police official said later that the suspect, a 24-year-old Egyptian student, confessed saying he received \$750 from Libyan authorities as an advance payment for the bombings.

Libyan Denial

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (AP)—In the Libyan capital, the Government press agency denied today that Libya had had anything to do with the blasts in the Egyptian Ministry of the Sudan on July 2. Egypt and the Sudan have since signed a mutual defense pact, which is public for all his internal problems. "Libya's military help in a... aimed at Libya."

The Egyptian-Libyan feud, which has its roots in the refusal of President Anwar el-Sadat to carry out a plan to unite with Libya in 1973, has grown more intense in recent weeks.

President Sadat referred to his Libyan counterpart as a "lunatic" in a recent speech. Last week Colonel Qaddafi charged that Egypt was massing troops on the Libyan-Egyptian border. Several days later the Cairo radio resumed broadcasting of appeals to the people of Libya to overthrow their President.

Analysts in Cairo have said that President Qaddafi was using terrorism in an attempt to keep President Sadat off balance and, through fear of Libyan retribution, to limit his intervention in Arab world affairs.

On May 1 a bomb went off in an Alexandria street, injuring several persons. Other bombings were found in a movie theater and elsewhere in northern Egypt. These explosions and others, some as recently as last month, also have been attributed to Libya.

Libya has been charged by Egypt and the Sudan with backing an abortive coup attempt in the Sudan on July 2. Egypt and the Sudan have since signed a mutual defense pact, which is public for all his internal problems. "Libya's military help in a... aimed at Libya."

Analysts in Cairo have said that President Qaddafi was using terrorism in an attempt to keep President Sadat off balance and, through fear of Libyan retribution, to limit his intervention in Arab world affairs.

On the Plaza in New York and White Plains

**BERGDORF GOODMAN**

# Soweto Is Calm With Police on Guard

By JOHN F. BURNS  
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 9—Large police contingents were on guard in the black township of Soweto early today against any move by youths to renew the attacks on transportation systems that kept large numbers of black workers away from their jobs in this South African city last week.

Reports today from Soweto, which remained sealed off to whites, spoke of efforts by some township residents to make conditions for the police contingents there more comfortable. Some residents were said to have set up barbecues for the policemen, who include both white and black officers. There was also at least one impromptu soccer match between policemen and black youths.

Although there were no fresh incidents in the black township over the weekend, police commanders expressed concern that demonstrators might return to the offensive when the township's 220,000 commuters started heading for the buses and trains that carry them to Johannesburg, nine miles away. Statements over the weekend by Government officials left no doubt that police were under orders to use all necessary force to protect the traffic out of the township. Acting under similar orders last week, riot squads opened fire several times on the demonstrators.

Unofficial calculations have put casualties in the unrest at eight dead and 41 injured. However, the authorities say three at the most have died from police bullets.

The only fresh clash between policemen and demonstrators reported yesterday occurred more than 500 miles from Johannesburg and appeared to have no direct connection to the unrest in Soweto. The incident erupted when boxing fans, angry at being excluded from a stadium in the New Brighton black township near Port Elizabeth, went on a rampage.

According to an official account, policemen used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators. When the tear gas seeped into the stadium, the 5,000 fans poured out and joined those outside in stoning buses and setting fire to cars, including a police cruiser.

The police officers opened fire, wounding five demonstrators, but sustained at least eight casualties in their own ranks, none of them serious. Today the township was reported quiet, as were several other black townships in the Johannesburg area that reported sporadic outbreaks of unrest toward the end of last week.

**Grievances Discussed**

Meanwhile, Justice Minister James T. Kruger, in a newspaper interview, promised that the Government of South Africa would give "full consideration" to all the causes of the unrest.

"Make no mistake about it," Mr. Kruger was reported to have said. "The Government will not turn a deaf ear to black grievances."

The only specific approval discussed by Mr. Kruger, who is responsible for the police, was that the black townships, now under white police command, should assume greater responsibility for their own security. A similar proposal was made earlier by the minister responsible for black affairs, Mielie C. Botha.

"I want the blacks to have far more say in areas relating to law and order," said Mr. Kruger. "I hope the stage will be reached fairly soon when all the policing of black townships will be done by blacks themselves."

Mr. Kruger said that he was also investigating the possibility of encouraging the formation of "vigilante committees to enable township folk to patrol their own areas." He said that decisions had to be made as to what relation, if any, these committees would have to the police.

Mr. Kruger has been acting as chief Government spokesman since the outbreak of the rioting, in place of Prime Minister John Vorster, who has made only two brief statements, the last of them more than a month ago. Demonstrators have demanded that the Justice Minister visit Soweto to talk to them, but he has refused, insisting that they cease their activities before any talks are considered.

Yesterday, he was quoted as saying that he still considered the legitimate representatives of the people of Soweto to be a group composed of elected township officials, school board members and high school principals who conducted talks with the Government after the first round of rioting.

Mr. Kruger has also refused to talk to the black parents' association, a group formed during the earlier disturbances. One member of the group, Winnie Mandela, said in an interview published yesterday that minor concessions "to deflate the mood of the people" would no longer work.

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# Poland's Leaders Say Riots in June Over Food Prices May Have Set Wide Changes in Motion

A CHINESE HOSPITAL WAS BURIED IN QI

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE  
Special to The New York Times

WARSAW, Aug. 8—The rioting and strikes that swept parts of Poland six weeks ago resulted from a grave miscalculation by Communist planners but left the whole nation wiser, leading Communists here assert. In fact, they say, far-reaching reforms of the entire system may result.

"It was like a terrible automobile accident," an influential member of the Communist Party's central committee said in an interview. "We cannot pretend it was not serious, but at least it is over, we hope, and we are moving quickly to sweep up the wreckage."

There seems to be wide agreement that the trouble resulted from the Communist Party's having lost communication with the common man at

a critical moment. This is an unusual and candid admission to come from Communist leaders themselves.

The trouble began June 25, when the Government announced plans to increase food prices an average of 60 percent. The price of food sold by government outlets in Poland had not changed since at least 1965—in fact, the price of bread is still what it was in 1920—and the public was stunned.

**Irate Poles Respond**

Angry Poles in many parts of the country immediately responded with sit-down strikes, demonstrations and a few riots.

Rail was torn up by rioters outside Warsaw, workers at the Ursus tractor factory in a Warsaw suburb damaged the plant and there was widespread destruction and looting at

Radom, 62 miles south of the capital.

The police—unarmed—were ordered to move cautiously, authorities say. Two rioters were killed by a truck they were overturning, the Government says, and 75 policemen were injured. Nine of them are still reported hospitalized.

Within hours, of the outbreak, however, the rioting and strikes were halted by a radio announcement from Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz that the price increases would be postponed.

So far, 13 who rioted at the tractor factory and at Radom have received long prison sentences for destroying property. 53 persons have been jailed for "individual offenses" and others are awaiting trial.

"But we successfully resisted any inclination there might have been in the party to re-

press the workers by massive force," a party official said. "Secretary [Edward] Giersek showed tremendous wisdom and courage by immediately reversing the price-increase announcement."

Essentially, the problem was merely put off, not solved. Last month the Government announced that for the moment the prices of most food would not be changed, but that some time before the end of the year, prices of meat, meat products and poultry would increase 35 percent.

Under the original plan, meat prices were to have increased immediately by 70 percent.

But the meat price, which is likely to go into effect in October, will not even offset increased prices that farmers are to be paid for their produce by the Government.

The Government will still be paying roughly \$3 billion a year to maintain the artificially low prices of food in this country—prices that have been kept low specifically to prevent rioting and other disorders.

**Sales Campaign Advised**

Poland's economic problems are such that it cannot afford such a luxury if the national economy is to be developed to further improve the standard of living. The only possible solution, leaders now believe, is an intensive public-relations campaign to persuade people that price increases are needed in their own interest.

Meanwhile, Poland is on vacation. Its leaders are away from the capital. Most factories and many shops are closed, as is Parliament.

Only enormous lines of shoppers outside stores, waiting for

meager quantities of meat and sugar, remain as physical reminders that Poland's economy is still deeply troubled. But only in the fall will party leaders know whether they have succeeded in calming the explosive situation that developed in June.

Party insiders say that the essential blunder in June resulted from a conflict between the theoretical economists and the practical politicians.

"Since 1970," a party insider said, "we have assembled a large group of intelligent and efficient administrators. They became fascinated by the possibilities power has given them."

"When they were preparing their plan for food price increases," he said, "they were so fascinated by their own past accomplishments they underestimated the psychological and

political effects on the people."

Poland will be walking a razor's edge between growing economic pressures on the one hand and the political force of the population on the other, leaders agree. The only solution will be to involve the people to a much greater extent than Khrushchev in the basic decision-making process of the nation, they say.

"I cannot say what model have to create," a party leader said, "but one must look for something new and more effective. Maybe even new institutions will be required. Changes in the areas of this country, the trade unions, the party organizations, many things may be necessary to re-establish essential communication between the people and their leaders."

"And the need is urgent."

PEKING, Aug. 8 (Reu) A hospital and a train disappeared into the earth during the Chinese earthquake 11 days ago, foreign here said today.

They reported that officials informed them was a major sinking that into mining shafts run north of the city. Ten miles east of here, a were virtually entombed.

Travelers arriving here were told that refugees from Tangshan were being evacuated from the quake zone, where millions are still camping out of new tremors.

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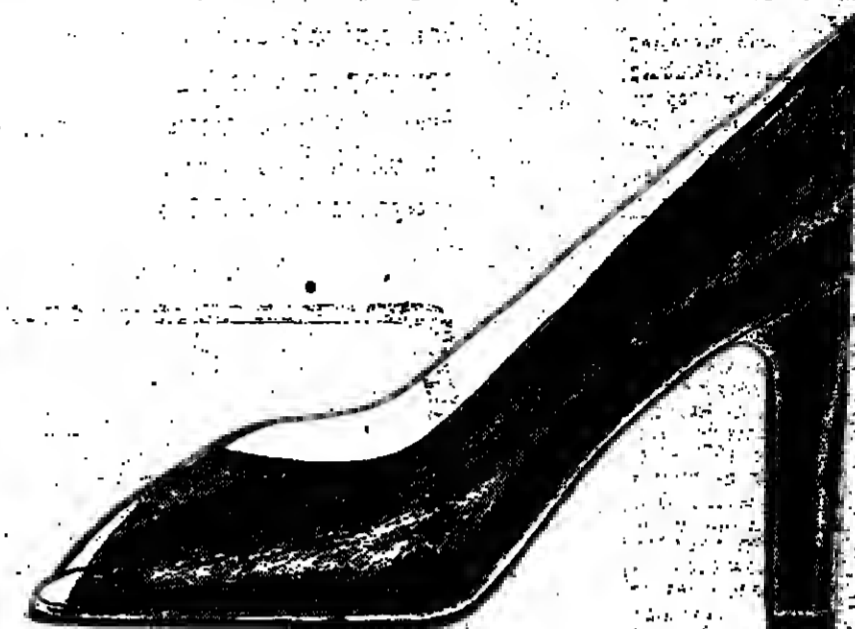
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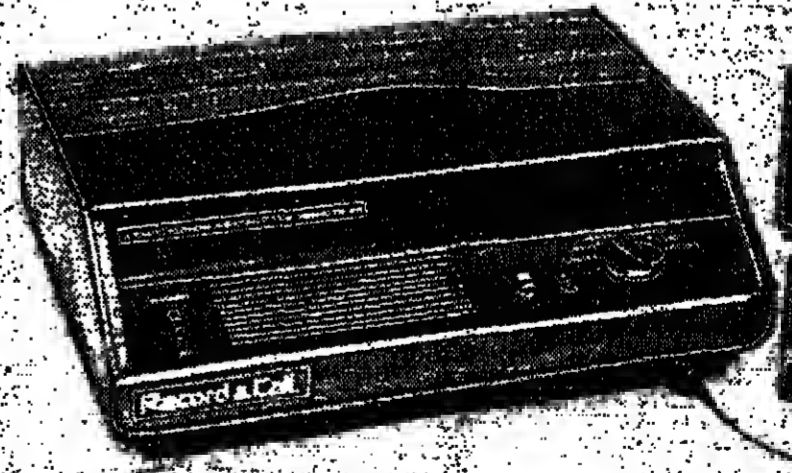
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# WESTERN POLICY HITS GERMANS

### Incidents and Chill tente Threatening midt in Election

**LAIG R. WHITNEY**  
 To The New York Times  
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## U. S. SEES A ROLE IN INDIA'S A-BLAST

Kissinger Says It's Probable That American Material Was Used in Explosion

By DAVID BURNHAM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has acknowledged that it is highly probable that material supplied by the United States was used by India to become the sixth nation in the world to explode a nuclear device.

The acknowledgment by Mr. Kissinger appeared to contradict State Department assertions in June that the material in question had not played a role in the Indian nuclear explosion in 1974.

Mr. Kissinger, in a letter to Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut, said a "misinterpretation" of assurances by the Indian Government and of technical data had led the State Department to the incorrect conclusion that no United States materials were involved in the Indian test.

Consequently, Mr. Kissinger said, there is "a high probability" that heavy water supplied by the United States was used by India in the reactor that produced the plutonium for what India calls its "peaceful nuclear explosion."

### Could Affect Policy

The admission by Mr. Kissinger could affect the nuclear export policy of the United States, an area of growing diplomatic and economic importance as the number of nations using nuclear power to generate electricity increases.

The Senate Government Operations Committee, headed by Mr. Ribicoff, has already approved legislation reorganizing the procedures under which nuclear equipment and fuels are exported.

This legislation is pending before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Foreign Relations Committee. The suggestion of confusion on policy in the past has increased pressure on these committees to act.

The dispute over Indian use of American materials also is expected to play a key role with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which on July 20 held a hearing on a request for an export license for new shipments of uranium to India.

The licensing has been challenged by a number of organizations, including the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club.

In disclosing Mr. Kissinger's



Associated Press  
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger signing pact in Teheran on Saturday.

letter, Senator Ribicoff said in a statement that he was deeply disturbed "because it indicated that India has misused our peaceful nuclear assistance to develop its version of an atomic bomb."

He said the United States should make it clear "we will not tolerate such abuses."

The other nuclear powers at present are the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China.

The United States-supplied material in question was 21 tons of heavy water, an essential ingredient for transforming natural uranium into plutonium. Natural uranium cannot be used as an explosive, but small amounts of plutonium can easily be fashioned into a nuclear weapon.

According to Mr. Kissinger's statement to Mr. Ribicoff, the State Department now believes that at least some of this heavy water was present in a Canadian-supplied reactor during the period when India was gathering the plutonium required for the nuclear test.

Shortly after the test, however, Mr. Kissinger did not mention the presence of heavy water from the United States. "The Indian nuclear explosion occurred with material that was diverted not from an American reactor under American safeguards but from a Canadian reactor that did not have appropriate safeguards," the Secretary of State said on June 17, 1974, one month after India's nuclear explosion.

## Kissinger Arrives in Pakistan For Talks on Nuclear Dispute

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

and decide "what is worth reprocessing."

The guess also applauded Mr. Kissinger's turn of phrase, which diplomatically called on Mr. Bhutto to alter his nuclear plans.

But although the dinner, in a state guest house, was elegant and served by colorfully dressed Punjabis in a relaxed atmosphere, the main topic of conversation was concern over the severe floods that have destroyed about 3,000 villages in this area and left about half of Lahore—mostly the old part of the city flooded.

Two Weeks of Rain  
Pakistani officials said that the floods, caused by heavy downpours over the last two weeks, were worse than those of 1973, when severe damage was inflicted.

Mr. Kissinger flew from Teheran, Iran, where he had spent the last three days, to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, where he spent several hours talking with President Mohammad Daud before flying here. General Daud, who has been gradually seeking to widen ties with the United States and balance the strong Soviet influence in Afghanistan, had asked for a high-ranking American to make a symbolic visit, reporters on Mr. Kissinger's plane were told.

The discussions with Mr. Bhutto that will take place tomorrow in addition to the informal talks they had at dinner tonight—underscore the growing concern in Washington about the spread of nuclear weapons.

Pakistan has one small nuclear reactor in Karachi, built with Canadian assistance. It plans to build 24 more medium-size nuclear power plants and has contracted with France to build a reprocessing plant.

### Disavowal by Bhutto

This plant would process spent uranium rods from nuclear reactors to prepare them for re-use as fuel, thus making the country less dependent on fuel from foreign suppliers. In the process, plutonium, which can be used for nuclear weapons, is also produced.

Mr. Bhutto has repeatedly said that Pakistan would not make a nuclear weapon, but since India used its reprocessing plant to do just that, the United States wants Pakistan—and other nations interested in reprocessing—to agree to the use of multinational reprocessing centers as an additional hedge against the spread of nuclear weapons.

According to Mr. Kissinger, Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi

agreed in the last few days that Iran would accept multinational reprocessing so long as the United States guaranteed a source of enriched uranium for the reactors Iran will buy from the United States.

In addition, the United States agreed that if Iran had to spend extra money for reprocessing abroad because of the American concern, a way should be found to recompense Iran, either by American assumption of the full cost or by its being shared by the two countries.

Mr. Kissinger would like the Pakistanis to accept the Iranian formula. Since Iran and Pakistan are close allies, it is thought possible that this will happen. In his toast, President Bhutto said that if the United States regarded Iran's security as important, it had to view Pakistan's in the same way. Mr. Kissinger said in response that Pakistan could count on the United States.

### Curb on Aid Feared

The Pakistanis are worried about an amendment attached to the latest foreign aid authorization bill approved by Congress that bars any aid to a country that builds a reprocessing plant.

The law has many escape clauses, however, and at the moment the \$160 million a year that Pakistan receives—more than half of it in food shipments—is not in danger. But Mr. Kissinger planned to tell Mr. Bhutto that the mood in Congress was for cutting off such aid if a reprocessing plant was built.

Since March of last year Pakistan has been eligible to buy American military equipment, but so far it has limited its purchases to antitank missiles. The Pakistanis want sophisticated aircraft, but the quantities the Government seeks are viewed as too large by Washington, which also wants to use the plane purchases as leverage on the nuclear question.

### Israeli Bus and Army Car Attacked on West Bank

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (AP)—Gunmen thought to be Arab guerrillas, shot at a bus and an army patrol car during the night on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, slightly wounding a soldier and two passengers, the military command said today.

The bus, carrying new Israeli immigrants, and the command car came under fire about two miles from the southern town of Hebron, the command said.

autumn sleeves...

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### ABORTION DEBATE HEATS UP IN ITALY

Peril Giving New  
Issue to Controversy

CRISTINA LORD  
to The New York Times

Aug. 8—The theological questions surrounding the legal status of abortion have become a major issue here following the discovery of the last mouth of a poisonous chemical from near the northern Italian town of Meda.

The problem of pregnant women who use unborn children is affected by the discovery of Italy's new chemical, which is Christian and traditionally the Roman Catholic Church to take an unusual step would allow such receive abortions, church has main- unqualified oppo- sition to any cir- cumstances. tical, tetrachloro- dioxio, has been a number of scie- nts of the most toxic known to man." In causing damage to organs such as the lungs, TCD, as it is thought to alter the genetic makeup. Italy has taken on the importance as it is thought that the area around Meda may involve a much larger number of women than was at first

men Examined  
Pregnant women have been examined in a test set up near the town of Meda, 12 miles from Milan, and examined in a triangle including the towns of Seveso and Meda. Couples have been asked not to begin new pregnancies for several months to evaluate the effects of the chemical.

In experiments, the substance has been seen to cause mutations in small concentrations of 100 million, and is thought to be a part per million of its genetic makeup.

Italy has taken on the importance as it is thought that the area around Meda may involve a much larger number of women than was at first. The law was "partly moral," and that a court could be lawfully or therapeutic re- sults of the mother's health. Health Minister Falco indicated the Government was not standing in the way of granting women in the area a main abortion last week. He came out unequivocally in support of abortion as a solution. "Even in the most painful situations, the principle of the inviolability of every human life, including the fetus, must remain," the minister wrote in his August 8 newspaper column. "In any case, eventual decisions should not be based on the desire to save the mother as the court has ruled, but eugenic and the birth of a physiologically damaged child."

He Cites "Risk"  
In those circumstances, the publication of the results is inadmissible from the judicial point of view, since the sentence of the judicial court does not constitute a genetic abortion. He pointed out that with the discovery of the risk of suppressing human beings, the Government has not been able to provide a level of protection of women's health that the tragedy of the women should have abortions on

city council members. Christian Democracy's Massimo De Luca warned that the effect of the chemical could not be given consideration because it was "exploited" by pro-abortionists. The Archbishop of Milan's Cardinal Cossato condemned the "orchestrated campaign" of volunteers willing to undergo deformed children, their parents prepared to bear the expense of them. The weekend it was reported that three women from the area had miscarried. It was no way to determine whether the pregnancies were caused by the TCD poisoning.

Portrait Is Recovered  
PARIS, France, Aug. 8—The self-portrait by the artist, stolen from a museum, was recovered Monday from an auto- mobile in a nearby town, authorities said. The portrait was returned to the museum in Abbeville, France, stolen early Monday by a thief who used a ladder to install a

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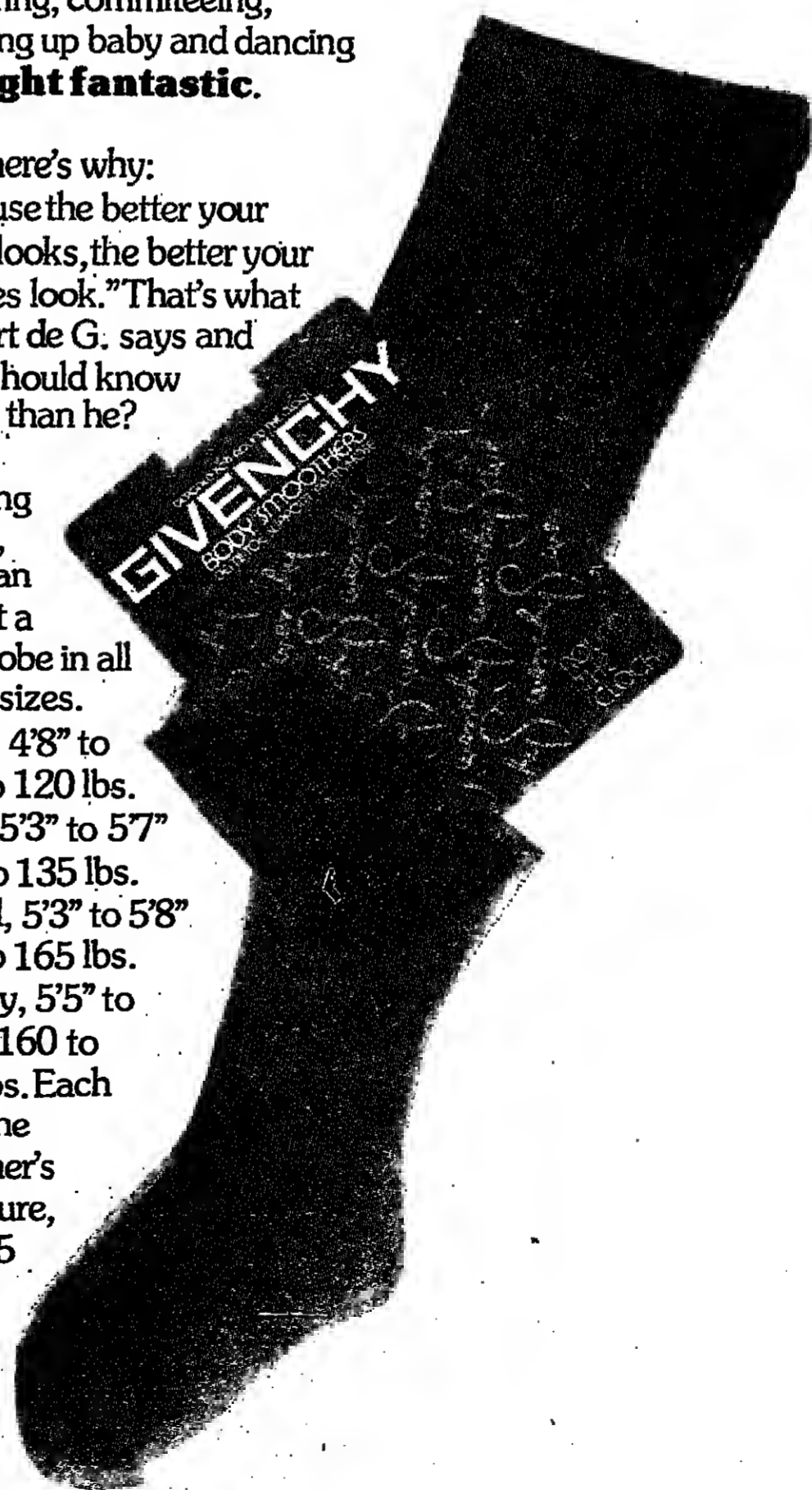
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# Life for the Soviet Woman Is All Hard Work and Little Status

MOSCOW, Aug. 6—Soviet women are bulldozer drivers and ditch diggers, doctors and judges, and occasionally even jet pilots and ship captains. But are they liberated?

Not very. According to official statistics and the observations of women themselves, they have gained access to many professions but prominence in few. Whatever rank they do attain peels away instantly after working hours as they take on household chores that are extremely burdensome.

"When I leave my office and go into a store," a woman physician lamented, "and then walk down the street with two heavy shopping bags, I look like any woman—nothing special."

Soviet society has remained insulated from the consciousness-raising forces of feminism that have emerged in the West. As a result the attitudes of both men and women here are replete with assumptions of woman's intellectual inferiority and emotional frailty as well as of her obligation to keep a home without expecting much help from her husband.

### Dissidents Don't React

So pervasive are these views that they are accepted unquestioningly even by outspoken dissidents, who often take great risks in fighting for fundamental human rights but who react blankly when the question of equality for women is raised.

"A woman can never make a great mathematician," a leading dissident remarked in a recent conversation. He cited his wife's struggle for days over a computer problem that he solved for her in an evening. The other men in the room—and the women as well—agreed.

In some respects women's job problems parallel those in the United States. Women, who outnumber men, rarely reach the upper echelons of power or responsibility, either in politics or in institutions and professions where they dominate the lower ranks, in which the pay is less.

Some 71 percent of the secondary-school teachers are women, but 72 percent of the principals are men. Similarly, while 70 percent of the doctors are women, the heads of hospitals and other medical facilities are usually men. Women generally get no higher than assistant principal or assistant director.

Explaining the high proportion of women in the medical profession, a scientist said, "Men don't want it because the pay is low." Doctors earn an average of a little over 100 rubles, or \$135, a month, according to the latest statistics, less than three-quarters of the average industrial wage.

### Choosing Light Industry

In factory work, sociologists have reported, women are gravitating toward light manufacturing, which pays less than heavy industry. In the southern city of Baku, for instance, an air-conditioner factory employing mostly women pays an average of 135 rubles a month; in a nearby pipe factory, where women make up 25 percent of the work force, the average monthly wage is 200 rubles.

Discrimination has been found within factories as well. A 1967 study of Moscow Marat Mills showed 75 percent of the women in manual, unskilled tasks and 17 percent in skilled jobs on automated machinery. The figures confirm the impression of visitors, who have seen women jamming the workrooms of watch factories and camera plants and doing the tedious jobs of assembly by hand while men run the sophisticated equipment.

Some of the underrepresentation of women in administrative posts reflects their underrepresentation in politics, for many key positions in industry and education—a secondary-school principal's job, for example—require Communist Party membership. There are 3,646,000 women party members, which is 24 percent of the total, and the men hold the important party posts.

### Academic Obstacles

The most powerful body, the 15-member Politburo, headed by Leonid I. Brezhnev, includes no women. Only once since the 1917 Revolution has a woman served as a full member: Yekaterina A. Furzeva, a protégée of Nikita S. Khrushchev, for the relatively brief period 1957-61.

The pattern is repeated in other powerful bodies. Only eight women are among the 287 full members of the Central Committee. The 99 ministers and heads of Government committees are all men.

Women have similar difficulties penetrating the upper ranks of the academic world. Only 13.7 percent of the membership of the Union of Writers is female. In the prestigious Academy of Sciences just three of the 243 full members and nine of the corresponding members are women.

There are 2.7 times as



Rug weavers in Azerbaijan. Few women work at top level jobs; men usually run the sophisticated equipment.



A research scientist at work. In the Soviet Academy of Sciences, just three of the 243 full members and nine out of the 454 corresponding members are women.

proportion had jumped to 56 percent. The current figure, 51.5 percent, means that almost all able women work. It is common to go into the homes of Moscow intellectuals and discover women professionals with their own careers, who participate fully in conversation and are accustomed to having their views respected. Yet it is rare to see men clearing tables, shopping for food or doing housework.

Yuri Ryurikov, a sociologist, estimated that men spent 15 to 20 hours a week on housework and women 40 hours. He attributed the twofold increase in divorce over the last 25 years partly to women's double burden and their unfulfilled expectations that men will take a new attitude toward them. A Minsk study showed a high correlation between shared housework and happy marriages, he reported.

A Russian woman commented sardonically on the big fuss made over International Women's Day, celebrated March 8. "You have to feed all the men who come to see you," she said. "They bring you a little tiny present and they come—and you have to cook all day and wash dishes. That's your day."

**Decline in Birth Rate**  
The Government, in need of workers, goes to lengths to enable women to hold jobs. An extensive and inexpensive system of nurseries and day-care facilities is provided for preschool children, though they have long wa-

shers shun them because they think the care is poor. Women are entitled to fully paid maternity leave 56 days before and 56 days after delivery, and their jobs are held for them for a year.

The double burden of job and household is held partly responsible for driving the birth rate down to a point where officials worry that it is too low to provide the

necessary workers of the next generation. Women are still given medals for having more than 10 babies, and a couple pay a penalty tax of 6 percent of their salaries until they have their first child.

The contradictory impulses—to make women exemplary workers on the one hand,

and prolific mothers on the other—reflect the ambiguity with which Soviet society views them, with a mixture of modern concepts of equality and old stereotypes that many Americans would find Victorian.

Karen DeCrow, president of the National Organization for Women, found Soviet attitudes more sexist than those in the United States when she visited last fall. She was distressed by the official attitude that no problem exists.

A lawyer at the Ministry of Justice told her that women make good judges because they are "more serious." The mother usually gets custody in divorce cases, another lawyer explained, because "she is more attached to the children than the father."

A mathematician said the head of his institute advised him against hiring women assistants because of their monthly unreliability—a surprisingly widespread view. A well-educated man, commenting with a smirk on the woman ship captain, said "I can just see the looks on the faces of the crew when she has to retire three or four times every month and cannot stand her ground."

Miss DeCrow, who heard



A worker at an air-conditioner factory in Baku. Salaries there are lower than at a nearby pipe factory where work is harder and women are fewer.

the same sort of thing, even from women, remarked, "I didn't think anybody had said that since 1900."

There are no feminist groups here, of course. Even if the impulses to form them existed, they would be illegal, and their members would probably find themselves without jobs, in Siber-

ian exile or in prison—anti-Soviet activity. "I think there is no identity in the Soviet as well as elsewhere," says Brailovsky, a mathematician. "It's an almost conscious solidarity, hard to get through. It is a tank she can't get through."

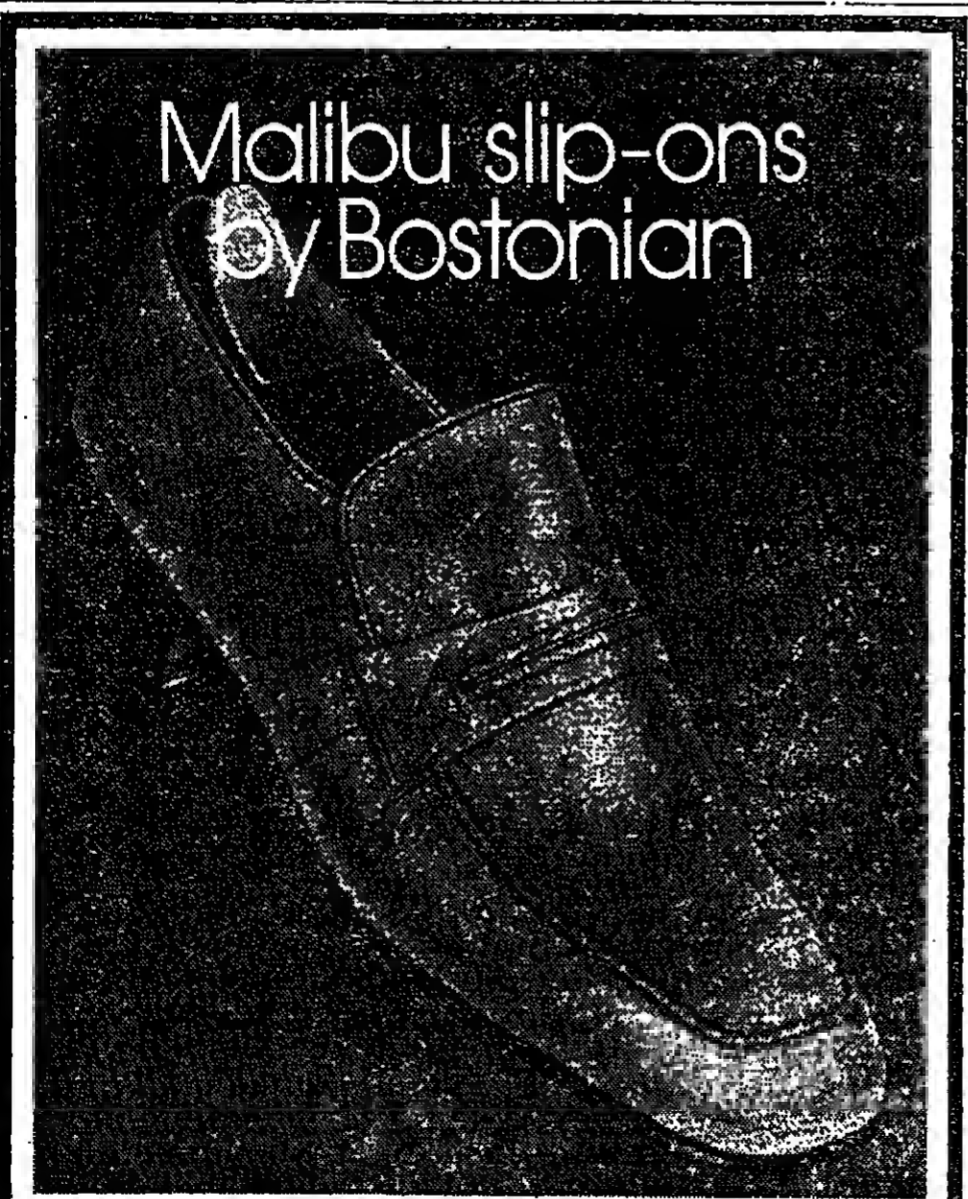
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Portrait of a man, likely a politician or public figure mentioned in the text.

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# ey Says Agents 'Deceived' Him on F.B.I. Break-ins

From Page 1, Col. 1

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the late J. Edgar



Clarence M. Kelley during interview yesterday.

Kelley leveled no  
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## 9 DIE AS TRAIN HITS SUNDAY SCHOOL BUS

STRATTON, Neb., Aug. 8 (AP)—A freight train traveling 60 miles an hour struck a Sunday school bus today, killing a minister, his wife and seven children.

The other eight persons in the bus, all children, were seriously injured when the train hit the bus broadside at a railroad crossing on the edge of Stratton in western Nebraska.

The bus was driven by the Rev. Thomas B. Nerren, 44 years old, of the Church of God. Mr. Nerren, his wife, Shirlene, 31, and their 8-year-old son, Thomas D., was killed. The other dead were: Cindy Jo Minary, 3; Debra Minary, 7; Holly Schoenberger, 3; Julianna Scarrow, 4; Steven Lloyd Scarrow, 3, and Jennifer Scarrow, 7. All were from Stratton.

Floyd S. Wesch, the train engineer, said he saw the bus approaching. "It just kept coming. I thought for sure the bus was going to stop, but I don't think the driver ever saw me," Mr. Wesch said. He said he blew the whistle, lights flashed, bells rang at the crossing, and he put on the emergency brake, "but there was no way we could stop."

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# Ford Favors Running Mate From Middle of the Road

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8  
ated Press and United Press International, a tabulation by The New York Times indicates that neither has yet amassed the 1,130 votes needed for nomination that they began pursuing more than seven months ago.

Louise Leonard of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., who had been

news agency reporters, which took place at Camp David, the Presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains in Maryland. Mr. Ford said that he wanted as a running mate "somebody who fits the ideology I believe in."  
"I don't want to go to the extreme right or the extreme left," he added, remarking that he could not pick Mr. Schweiker because "I would not go that far to the edge of the political spectrum."

### More Than a Dozen

Mr. Ford said that he had more than a dozen Vice-Presidential possibilities under consideration and that he would make his decision within 24 hours of the Vice-Presidential balloting here a week from next Thursday evening.

Among those on the list, Mr. Ford indicated, are Vice President Rockefeller, who has said he is not interested; Mr. Connally, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee; Anne Armstrong, the Ambassador to Britain; Mr. Richardson and Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, the only hack in the Senate.

Senator Bill Brock of Tennessee said that he, like those mentioned by the President, had been called by Ford aides and asked for financial and health data.

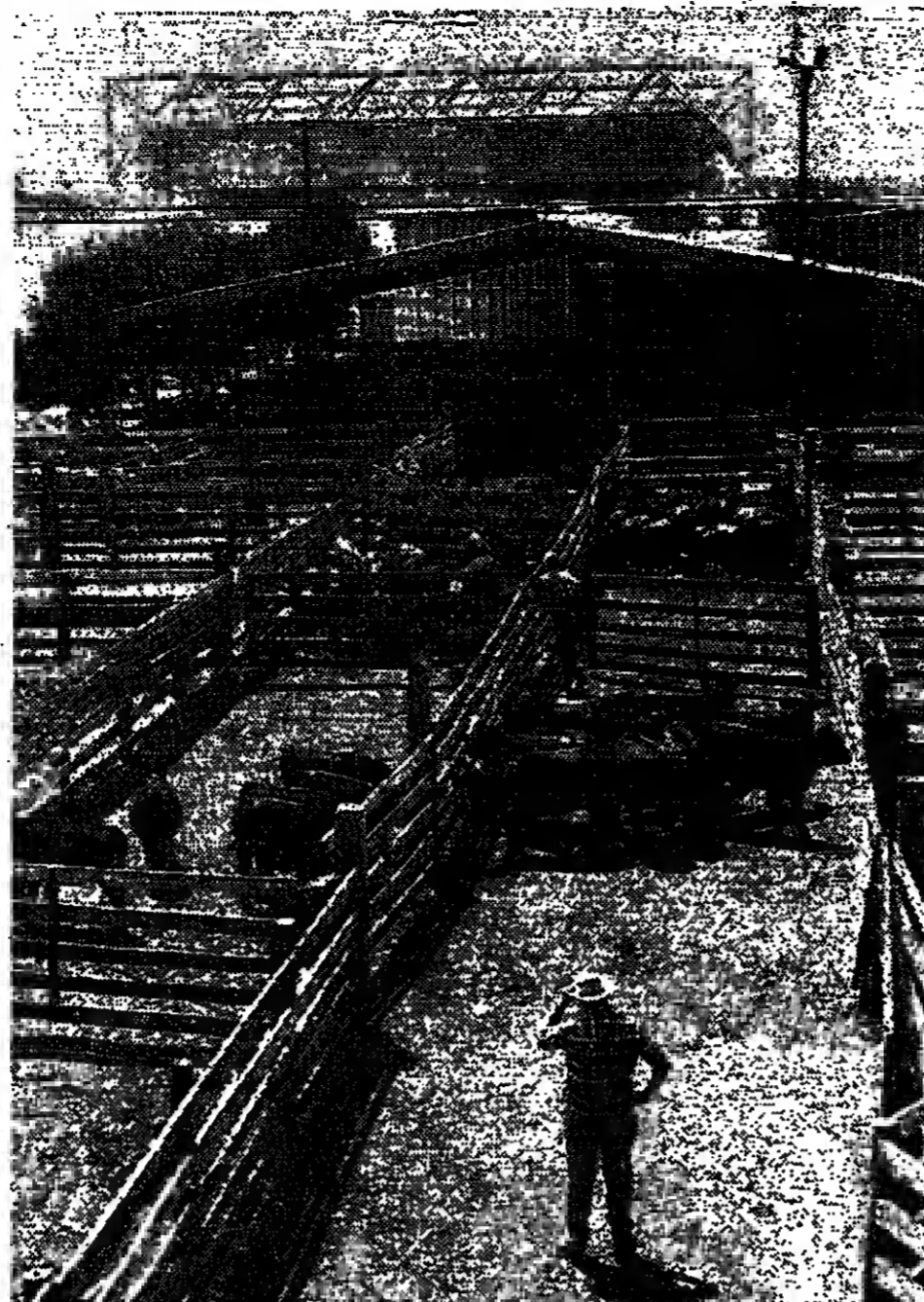
"I don't plan to submit the information since I have a complete commitment to run for re-election," he said. "I have had contact with the White House people, but I told them that I was not a candidate for Vice President."

### Criticizes 3 in House

Mr. Ford was critical of three liberal Republican House members—Representatives Thomas E. Railsback and Paul Findley of Illinois and William S. Cohen of Maine—who have been arguing publicly that the choice of Mr. Connally would serve only to reopen the issue of the Nixon-era scandals.

Such comments, the President said, "are not helpful for party unity" and should be made to him privately.

Mr. Connally, appearing on



The Kansas City Livestock Exchange is just two blocks south of convention hall, at rear



United Press International  
John B. Connally commenting on his chances to be on the Ford ticket.

uncommitted, endorsed Mr. Reagan yesterday. That put the Times's tally at 1,109 for Mr. Ford, 1,035 for Mr. Reagan and 115 uncommitted.

### Fight Is Possible

Some Reagan aides said this weekend that it might be necessary to stage a fight over the platform so as to show early strength. The former California Governor, in an interview with The Baltimore Sun, singled out abortion as the one issue he could identify as a battleground.

But Gov. Robert D. Ray of Iowa, the Platform Committee chairman, said at a news conference here this morning that he had not "received any signals that they [the Reagan forces] are going to use the platform as a test."

"I suppose," commented the Governor, a Ford backer, "that they will keep their options open."

In his conversation with the

### G.O.P.'S DELEGATES OLDER AND RICHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Republican delegates who will pick a Presidential candidate next week are older, better paid and more likely to be white than their Democratic counterparts.

The Republicans are more frequently owners of their own business or homemakers than were the Democrats, but less likely to be public officials or educators.

The comparisons emerge from interviews with nearly all of the more than 5,300 delegates picked by one party or the other to attend the nominating conventions.

Slightly more than 31 percent of the 2,259 Republican delegates are women, as against 33 percent of the Democrats.

Sixty-five percent of each delegation has a college degree. Two-thirds of the Republican delegates are from households earning more than \$25,000 a year. Just under half of the Democrats are in that category.

The Republicans average 48 years of age, and the Democrats 43.

Barely 3 percent of the Republican delegates are black, compared with 11 percent of the Democrats.

### Copter Search for Victims Of Canyon Flood Is Ended

LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 8 (UPI)—The authorities today ended the helicopter search for victims of the Big Thompson Canyon flood, turning the operation over to ground crews.

Capt. John Englebert of the Larimer County Sheriff's Office said that it was becoming too expensive to keep the helicopters in the air. He also said that persons working on the ground would have a better chance of finding the bodies of additional victims.

A flash flood swept through the canyon eight days ago, killing at least 100 persons and injuring hundreds. The sheriff's office said searchers had recovered about 85 bodies and that "at least 20 more" were still in the canyon.

School Bus Crash Hearing YUBA CITY, Calif., Aug. 8 (UPI)—A three-day Federal hearing into the Yuba City High School bus crash that killed 28 students is scheduled to begin Tuesday at the school. Students who survived the crash at Martinez, Calif., on May 21 are expected to be among 27 witnesses called by the National Transportation Safety Board. The bus driver, Evan Prothero, 50 years old, is still in hospital in serious condition and will not testify.



As Ronald Reagan caught up with the news, his wife, Nancy, caught up on some sleep as the couple flew home to California Saturday after a trip through the South and East in a quest for convention delegates.

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the ABC program "Issues and Answers," was harsher. He said the first initials of the three Representatives names—R.F.C.—stood for "Republicans For Cannibalism."

On other subjects, President Ford made the following comments:

He said he had not ruled

out the possibility of debating Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee; Mr. Reagan has said he would be "delighted" to do so, and Mr. Carter has indicated that he would probably be willing as well.

He said that the selection of Mr. Schweiker, a liberal from Pennsylvania, "shocked a lot of people" and led to "clearly solid improvements" in his own prospects.

He promised improvement in his own performance as a campaigner, acknowledged that his Administration had done a poor job of selling itself to the electorate and acknowledged that Mr. Reagan was an "effective campaigner" largely because of his experience as an actor.

Mr. Ford also said that detailed plans for his fall campaign, if he was nominated, would be laid during a working vacation in Vail, Colo., immediately after the convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 8 (UPI)—Ronald Reagan called on the drafters of the Republican platform today to endorse a long list of conservative proposals that his staunchest supporters described as "too weak."

In a telegram to the Platform Committee's 108 members, Mr. Reagan called for support of a strong national defense, tight fiscal control, an end to forced busing and opposition to abortion except when the mother's life is in danger.

But a group of his most conservative supporters led by Senator Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, charged that the candidate's proposals reflected a sellout to President Ford. They said they would fight instead for a strong statement of conservative ideals in the platform.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan's

supporters won their first test vote in an organizational meeting of the platform committee. The committee voted 43 to 39 in favor of a motion by Joseph Coors, a Colorado brewer, to allow each subcommittee to elect its own chairman.

Mr. Coor's proposal defied the wishes of the platform chairman Robert D. Ray, a supporter of Mr. Ford.

# Carter Uses Titles to Heal R

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The roster of Democratic managers that Jimmy Carter will assign to 50 state-level organizations is thick with members of the "Stop Carter" establishment of two or three months ago. Some skeptics wonder how important these state coordinators can be in a campaign that will direct all scheduling from Atlanta, and in which Federal financing has eliminated the normal fund-raising operations. In any event, the Carter campaign will make the most of these titles to heal wounds with the Georgian's primary opponents, and with organized labor.

Arnold Miller, who will direct operations in Maryland for Mr. Carter, is a Government consultant here, formerly associated in New York politics with Allard K. Lowenstein and Representative Bella S. Abzug, and usually of Joseph P. Kamp in the effort to draft Senator Hubert H. Humphrey for the Presidential nomination last spring. Tim Smith, assigned to Virginia, is a Washington lawyer, son of the late White House correspondent Meriman Smith, and an aide four years ago to Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

Dan Horgan, a prime mover in the "uncommitted" campaign that beat Mr. Carter in the New Jersey primary, is slated to run the Carter campaign in Ohio. Carl Wagner, a political operative in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, who pushed his union to support Representative Morris K. Udall in the Wisconsin primary, is now the Carter campaign's first choice to coordinate California. If Mr. Wagner declines, the California manager is thought likely to be Terence O'Connell, lately the field director in the North-east for Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

James Friedman of Cleveland, who started the year as manager of Indiana Senator Birch Bayh's Presidential campaign and worked for Mr. Udall in the Ohio primary, has been invited to join the national staff of Tim Kraft, Mr. Carter's overall field director. Esther Newburg, formerly executive director of the Democratic Party in New York and a Udall partisan last spring, will represent Mr. Carter in Wisconsin. Arvon Fraser, a politician in her own right who is married to Representative Don Fraser of Minnesota and, with him, hoped for a Humphrey nomination, will oversee the Carter campaign in at least five states of the Midwest.

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"Leaders for a Change" is tentatively the Carter-Mondale slogan for the fall. Like all slogans ("Come Home, America" and "Now More Than Ever" in 1972) this one lets its listeners supply the content, as they will, and hopefully in a negative way against the opposition.

So convinced is Mr. Carter of the value of forgiveness and redemption in politics that he greeted Alan Baron, the roly-poly liberal polemicist, with one of his warmest smiles in New York the other day and said, "I need your help now. Only two months ago Mr. Baron was dismissed as press secretary to Senator George McGovern of South Dakota for his persistent criticism of the Carter campaign staff."

"I'm wearing your button, Governor," Mr. Baron said. But he was not interested in a campaign assignment. Starting next month, Mr. Baron will publish a biweek-

ly newsletter on labor politics, an extension of the bull once wrote for the craft Planning Group brochure for the \$4 Baron Report inc statement backing Democratic Planning Bulletin from Hamilton, Mr. Carter's manager. "Jimmy re issue," Mr. Jordan s

Tennessee's Democratic primary for the nomination. Republican Bill Brock in November numerous winners besides James Sasse man he upset. J Hooker. Mr. Sasser's victory was also a victory for the Carter campaign. Mr. Sasser, chairman in Tennessee ago, had t Hamilton Jordan t were ignoring him, Jordan returned the releasing two Carter Tennessee for th campaign. It was a victory for the new concern, born of Henry M. Jackson Presidential campaign Robert J. Keefe Casey and Terence t The losers in Tennessee included Muhammad heavyweight boxer pion, who played hi plicit political role a campaign appe Mr. Hooker in Me weekend, and Sen phrey, who igno Mr. Sasser anc labor and stumpe for Mr. Hooker, a financial backer years.

Steven Cohen and some others th the best job in the paign. He will re this fall from a he in London as coo Democrats abroad.

2 Killed in Paris PARIS, Aug. 8 plainclothes subway a uniformed police an exchange of t subway station ne Tower early today.

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ses Titles to



Arch services in Plains, Ga., the Rev. Steve Bill introduces his 10-month-old son, Brendan, to Jimmy Carter with unexpected results.

### er Denies Knowing of 'Payments'

**CHARLES MOHR**  
The New York Times  
3a. Aug. 8—Jimmy Carter, dressed in his suit, held one of his news conferences to deny that he or his inner circle had condoned pay-lack clergymen to forsake and help democratic primary

\$5,000 was given to four black ministers in the Oakland area. Mr. Carter said today that he had asked his campaign headquarters to check the reports and to ascertain who was responsible. "Obviously," he said, "we knew nothing about it."

Mr. Nader maintained objectivity later that evening, however, when he umpired a softball game in which Mr. Carter pitched. Deprived for the first time of the muscular, youthful and flat-headed stars of his Secret Service detail, Mr. Carter played for a "choose-up" team of journalists and Plains residents that opposed a similar team for which his brother pitched. And thus, for the first time in more than a half-dozen games, the nominee was losing.

**Common Practices**  
The use of what amounts to political subcontractors, or neighborhood leaders, who are given "walking around money," is an established part of political life in some cities, especially in those with strong political machines. Because he seldom had the support of such machines, Mr. Carter's campaign has seemed less tainted by such practices than some others.

Such practices are not illegal, Mr. Carter said, but "we suffer from it" because under new Federal laws if campaign expenditures are not accounted for with receipts and documentation, a candidate will lose Federal matching funds for those expenditures. Only 4 to 5 percent of his expenditures, he asserted, were unaccounted for.

**A Dull Boom**  
At that point came the dull boom of an explosion at Billy's service station, about 200 yards away, and a pillar of black smoke rose in the sky. "Get those vehicles onto the field," growled a Secret Service agent, and Secret Servicemen and cars converged on Mr. Carter.

**Explosion**  
Evening in one of the games that have taken place here, gasoline-fumes exploded at the service by Billy Carter, without incident that attends such

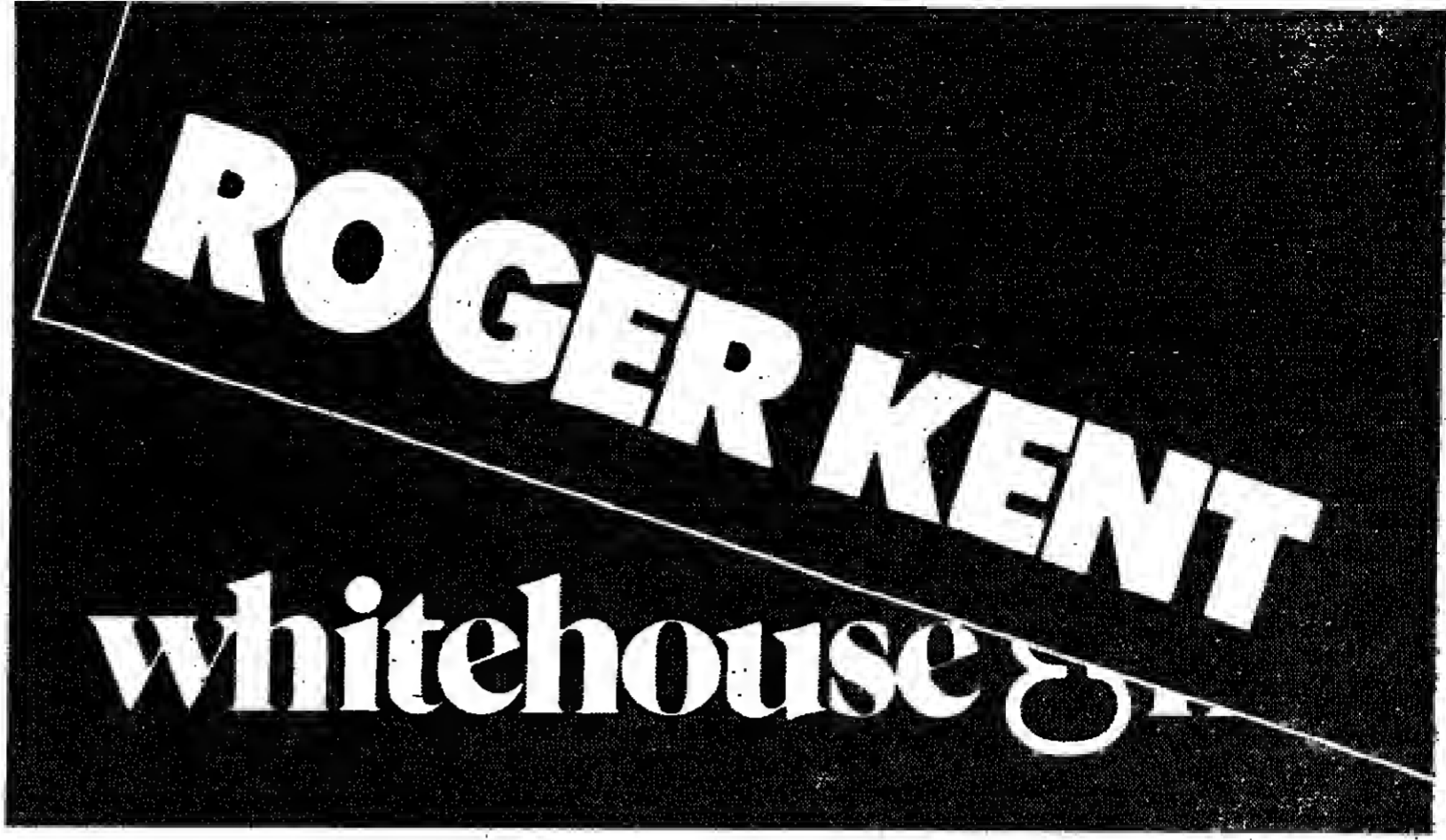
"I've issued strict orders and made statements that we don't approve of this kind of thing," Mr. Carter added. Mr. Carter said that most of his black supporters "are people of impeccable credentials," and he mentioned the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. and Representative Andrew Young, among others.

The rest of the crowd rushed toward the filling station. A 3,000-gallon tanktruck was standing amidst flames and might have caused a serious disaster. But it was driven out of the danger area by Randy Coleman, an employee of the peanut processing concern owned by the Carter brothers.

Angels Times had Hamann, one of aides, as saying that the Carter return \$150,000 of it has received.

**Nader's Statements**  
Mr. Nader, who does not endorse politicians, said that he was not doing so in the case of Mr. Carter. But he called Mr. Carter's declared positions on consumer protection and on greater citizen participation in government "admirable," a "breath of fresh air" and "better than any candidate that has achieved the combination of any major party in recent decades."

A busload of youths from an Alabama Co-Registional Church had been at the station when the tank truck was pumping gasoline into the station's storage tanks. It appeared that a short circuit in a coin-operated soft drink machine had caused a spark that ignited gasoline fumes and set a part of the wooden station on fire. The main tanks did not explode.



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## Flavors of Kansas City: A Conversation

The subject was where to eat in Kansas City, Mo., a guide for visiting Republican National Convention delegates and assorted pols. The action took place on a hot summer afternoon in New York, over platters of spareribs and a mellow, spicy barbecue sauce flown in from Kansas City's legendary barbecue mecca, Arthur Bryant's.

Participating were two Kansas City expatriate eaters, Calvin (Bud) Trillin, the New Yorker writer and author of "American Fried," a book celebrating his grass-roots food preferences, and Larry (Fats) Goldberg, creator and sole proprietor of Goldberg's Pizzeria. A former 300-plus-pounder now reduced to a fragile 155, Fats is on a perpetual diet, suspended only when he is eating on home turf in Kansas City.

Also present and accounted for by huge piles of stripped-bare rib bones, were Alice Trillin, the hostess, and this reporter, who took a post-graduate course in eating, Kansas City style, in 25 visits spread over eight years. Excerpts from our conversation follow.

MIMI SHERATON

Trillin: "Fats and I don't go to Kansas City to eat fancy food. For us it's a nostalgia trip."

Sheraton: "What foods do you think are most typical of Kansas City, for those who want to try them on home ground?"

Trillin and Goldberg, alternately: "Burgers, barbecue and ribs, fried chicken, steak."

Having read of Bud Trillin's unqualified preference for hamburgers from a drive-in stand called Winstead's (95th Street off Main, near the Country Club Plaza), I went several times and tried them for myself, each time stunned to find them steamy, gray soggy patties in equally soggy buns. I asked Trillin if he was serious.

Trillin: "Steamy, soggy and gray, yes, and wonderful. Listen, when you ask me if I really like Winstead's burgers, all I can answer is that I'm from Kansas City. Any guy who doesn't think his hometown hamburgers are best is a sissy."

Goldberg: "But it's important that you go to Winstead's at the right time of day. It should be in the afternoon when they use fresh meat and make fresh frosty shakes, the drink you eat with a spoon."

Sheraton: "Bud, you once wrote that Jess and Jim's (135th Street and Locust) has great steak. I was there two years ago and had something that could have been broiled the day before and reheated in a microwave oven. Were you kidding?"

Goldberg: "Yea, Bud. Jess and Jim was good four or five years ago, but as of two years ago, it stinks."

All assembled agreed that although no steak exists in Kansas City could compete with the Palm or Christ Cella in New York, the Golden Ox (1800 Genesee), a big noisy clublike restaurant in the old stockyard area, was the best available.

Remembering the incomparable golden crispness and inner tenderness of the fried chicken, the creamy mounds of mashed potatoes and crunchy fried sizzards turned out at an old roadhouse outside of town, I asked if that establishment, Helen Stroud's, was still there.

Trillin: "Not any more. The best chicken place now is R.C.'s, just across from Jess and Jim's. The cook there is from another great chicken restaurant, Boots & Clarke, and her secret is to use lots of pepper in the breading."

Since we were by then up to our elbows in barbecued ribs from Arthur Bryant's (1727 Brooklyn Avenue), there was no question as to where the best ribs were to be had.

Trillin: "The potatoes are great too, fried in pure lard and not the crisp kind. I was disturbed to hear that the health department has forced the counter-terms at Bryant's to wear gloves when they pick up the ribs and potatoes with their hands. Once a New York food critic went into Bryant's and was obviously recognized, and so the counter-terms picked up a pair of tongs he hadn't used since 1938 when Halle Selassie visited the place. The critic said the ribs weren't very tasty, and I wasn't surprised. A good 40 to 50 percent of the flavor is in that man's hands."

Sheraton: "Bryant's is good, but it's a really messy cafeteria. How about ribs at a much cleaner, if less colorful place—Gates, at 1221 Brooklyn?"

Goldberg, as Trillin nodded in agreement: "Gates is good, but not for ribs. Bryant's is better. But Gates has those real great crisp fries and wonderful sandwiches. But you've got to keep your eye on them. Sometimes they slip a third piece of bread in the middle of the sandwich to bulk it up."

Agate all agreed that restaurants to be avoided are those run by the Gilbert-Robinson team, among them, Sam Wilson's Meat Market.

Goldberg: "That has one of those terrible salad bars. Everybody in Kansas City loves those with all those big wheels of cheese and all that other junk on them."

Others in that Gilbert-Robinson family include Houlihan's, about which more later, Anne's Santa Fe, and a gussied-up extravaganza known as Plaza III, said to be redone but not improved.

Sheraton: "Bud, several years ago you wrote an article in which you railed against 'pony' gourmets who could only appreciate good food if it was French or Continental. I'd like to suggest that there is a reverse side to that snobism, which is to categorically dislike that sort of food because of what it is, even when it is good."

Trillin: "Maybe. What place do you mean in Kansas City?"

Sheraton: "One of the great European bakeries in this country has to be Andre's Swiss Candy and Pastry Shop, 5018 Main Street. Andre makes wonderful, intricate breads, flaky buttery croissants, nut and cinnamon coffee cakes and his own unbelievable chocolate bonbons. They also serve small lunches every day and dinner a couple of times a week, all delicious. Also there is Mario's, both on Westport Road and in the Country Club Plaza. Mario's great contribution to gastronomy is his grinder, for which a hero loaf is hollowed out, then filled with cut up meat balls or sausages, pizza sauce and diced mozzarella cheese. The whole

thing is then wrapped and baked—an excruciatingly gloopy masterpiece."

Trillin: "Why didn't we ever go to Andre's, Alice? You're such a snob. I think my mother goes there a lot. As for Mario's, I have to take back what I said about that. I never knew there were Italians in Kansas City. They lived on the northeast side and I lived on the southwest and I never saw any. Now I know they are there so I guess Italian food is O.K. Yes, Mario's grinder is an exception. It's great."

Certainly the most spectacular restaurant design in Kansas City is the American Restaurant atop the Hall's department store, also in Crown Center. Designed by Warren Platner, it is an obvious inspirational forerunner to his similar creation, Windows on the World, New York's current rage on the top of the World Trade Center. In my experience, the food is at best uneven, barring only a Vermont maple sugar mousse that is almost worth the trip to Kansas City.

La Mediterranée, on the Country Club Plaza, has proved to be the best French-type restaurant in town, though most of the local patrons stick to steak and baked potatoes. Still, both the escargots and the bouillabaisse are passable if you can't live without them for a few days.

Sheraton: "Bud and Fats, what do you do if you're in Kansas City and want to get dressed up to go someplace. Are there any of these places you would go to?"

Trillin: "Well I guess if someone wants to get all dressed up and go look around at a place and say how beautiful it all is, it would be best to go to the American Restaurant. It's gorgeous with those big louvered shutters from floor to ceiling."

"I've been to the tops of all the buildings there. The worst I remember is the time my cousin Herbie Weinberg (the only Japanese-speaking gastrologist in Kansas City) took me to the top of the Alameda Plaza Hotel on the Country Club Plaza. They not only had surf and turf. They had an assortment that included two lobster tails, steak, a chicken croquette, a nice piece of fish from here or there, and so many other things I got sleepy reading the description on the menu."

"And then Houlihan's, also on the Plaza, is like a fake Maxwell's Plum. All the cities I go to these days have a cutesy place like this with Tiffany-type shades, salad bars and lots of plants."

Sheraton: "Do you think younger people are more likely to prefer the slicked up fake 'old' places to the genuinely old originals that are less shiny and which might look tacky to them?"

Trillin: "I guess that may be it, but it's a shame."

Neither Trillin nor Goldberg had ever been to the Savoy Grill (Ninth and Central), which serves fairly good seafood and has remained a personal favorite, and an antique wood-paneled setting, with stained-glass windows, reminiscent of Luchow's. Service is only moderately professional and the trimmings leave much to be desired, but the main course fish dishes are the city's best.

Goldberg: "I like Houlihan's, not because of the food, but because of the action. There are always lots of women there and a lot of money was spent on the décor. But if you two are through talking about restaurants, I'll tell you where to really eat. For one thing, Kansas City has great popcorn, freshly popped on the premises. In New York, popcorn sold in places like movie theaters has only been warmed. It's all bused in ready-popped from Long Island City, I think. But it's real in Kansas City and they put lots of butter and salt on it and the caramel popcorn is great too. Get it at any of the Topsy places."

"For ice cream, go to one of the Zarda Dairy places. They make the best banana split in the world, and I eat two a day when I'm really rolling. What they do is to take a big container, something like the pan that Sara Lee poundcake is packed in. They fill it with huge dips of ice cream, then add real whipped cream and chopped almonds. If it's a banana royale, hot fudge goes on before the cream. Either way, it costs 89 cents."

"For breakfast, an out-of-towner should go to Putsch's Coffee Shop (33 West 47th Street), not the Mr. Putsch restaurant or Putsch's Cafeteria, but the coffee shop on the plaza. They make a pancake that's a real belly bomb."

Sheraton: "Is that a recommendation?"

Goldberg: "And how. But their best thing is the French toast. It's not made of slices of bread. They cut three big lumps from a loaf and deep fry them, all for \$1.95 with coffee. I usually get all excited and pour so much syrup over everything that my fork handle gets all sticky and I have to take a shower."

"Last time I was home I found this great place for pie—Hooper's Cafe (6 East 31st and Main Street). All of the pies are homemade, right on the premises and cost 40 cents a wedge. The whole menu is something out of the 50's."

Alice Trillin: "You're something out of the 50's, Fats."



## Leaving Home, A Little At a Time

By GEORGIA DULLEA

Six-year-old Daniel Buckspan slept on a roof overlooking Central Park the other night with Sam, his teddy bear, and some friends from Walden Day Camp.

"I'm not scared," Daniel announced from his sleeping bag. "You know why? This camp is just two blocks from my house so I can walk home if I want to."

Tara Hyams, also 6, wasn't really scared either. She was simply "a little nervous." Glancing about the darkened roof in her blue nylon nightgown, Tara confided that "my daddy said to call him up if I have trouble, but I don't think I will."

Sends for Mother

Catherine Kellison had trouble all right. Just before her camp unit trooped upstairs in the Walden School building on West 88th Street, to brush teeth and listen to lullabies, her small face clouded over with tears and the camp director had to send for her mother. But then Catherine is only 5, and, as more than one counselor explained, "some five can't handle sleep-overs."

"Sleep-over," a noun of rather recent coinage, is the modern child's equivalent of the stunner party. The verb is "to sleep over" and the idea, of course, is to stay-awake to all hours.

As sleep-overs go, the Walden Day Camp version had an unusually large cast of sleepers—90 of them, aged 5 to 11—and an unusual educational component.

Many of the younger day campers were spending their first night away from their parents, you see, an experi-

ence that would presumably steel them for the next milestone: Sleep-Away Camp.

So Walden's sleep-over was unusual. It could not be called unique, though. In fact, on this same night, a warm, moonlit one with soft breezes, Trinity day campers were bedding down at their school a few blocks uptown.

The difference, as one Walden counselor put it, is that "Trinity sleeps on the turf and we sleep on the roof."

Well, some sleep. Some were so satiated by the ham-

burgers and the hot dogs at the cookout, so tired after the games, the camp songs and the cartoons, that, like Rosby Benefield, they were ready for a good, long snooze.

"I'm conking out!" called 5-year-old Rosby as he jumped into his Superman sleeping bag. And he did.

Others, campers and counselors alike, did not conk out—or stay out. Here's what some of them were doing instead of sleeping:

10:35 P.M.—Jenny Le-

court, 6, is lying on the roof, staring at the sky and wondering if she snores. "I don't even know if I snore," she tells a friend. The friend shrugs, and says she is no stranger to snoring. Her father snores. She gives an initiation. Both girls have a good giggle.

10:45 P.M.—The "bathroom routine" has begun. Next comes the "drink of water number." The counselors are most patient. Over on the swing, the music instructor strums a guitar and sings of sheep. Jesse Ambers, 7, worries about ants, though, and other children fantasize about cockroaches and rats on the roof. Urban camping has its unsettling moments.

11:10 P.M.—The upper roof, where the older children are bunking, looks down on an idyllic view of the park and the reservoir. Only the horns, the jets, and couple of 10-year-old cutups break the mood.

"Stop Screaming"

"Stop screaming!" says one boy. "The little kids are sleeping down below and they can hear us."

"Stop screaming!" mimics another. "The little kids are sleeping down below and they can hear us." "Stop repeating everything I say!"

"Stop repeating everything I say!"

11:45 P.M.—Bob Kiessling, the camp director, looks in on the upper roof and two pairs of eyes look back. "Hi," says one boy. "We're waiting for

Watermelon was on menu at Walden Day Camp's first sleep-out. A few slept inside, many slept outside, but Catherine Kell above, decided to sleep at home.

The New York Times/L

## DE GUSTIBUS

### Two Types of Mushrooms In One Marvelous Dish

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

An acquaintance telephoned recently to say he had just returned from a trip to Chinatown, one of the marvels of the city, and had purchased two sorts of canned mushrooms hitherto unknown to him. They were imported and their names in English are abalone mushrooms and golden mushrooms.

A short while later we were in the presence of our friend and colleague Virginia Lee, who prepared a scorchingly good dish that employed both these mushrooms plus fresh snow peas. All three ingredients are available in supermarkets and specialty food shops in Chinatown. Here is Virginia's recipe:

SNOW PEAS AND ABALONE MUSHROOMS

1/2 pound snow peas  
1/4 cup thinly sliced bamboo shoots

1 10-ounce can (five and one-half ounces drained weight) abalone mushrooms (see note)

1 10-ounce can (five ounces drained weight) golden mushrooms (see note)

3/4 cup fresh or canned chicken broth

1 tablespoon cornstarch  
1/2 cup oyster sauce

1 teaspoon sugar  
1/2 teaspoon monosodium glutamate, optional

1 tablespoon black or dark soy sauce

7 tablespoons peanut, vegetable or corn oil

1. Trim the snow peas and rinse well. Drain. Combine with the bamboo shoots. Set aside.

2. Rinse and drain the two kinds of mushrooms. Set aside.

3. Blend the chicken broth with the cornstarch. Set aside.

4. Blend the oyster sauce, sugar, monosodium glutamate and dark soy sauce. Set aside.

5. Heat six tablespoons of oil in a wok or skillet and when very hot, add the bamboo shoots and snow peas.

Cook over very high heat about 30 seconds. Using a slotted spoon, scoop out the vegetables. Add the mushrooms to the wok and cook, stirring, over very high heat about 45 seconds. Scoop the mushrooms out with the spoon. Add the remaining tablespoon of oil to the wok and add the oyster sauce mixture. Add the chicken broth and cornstarch mixture. When it boils up, add the bamboo shoot and mushroom mixtures. Stir to blend and serve.

Yield: Four to six servings.

Note: Both the mushrooms are available in cans in Chinese markets.

There are portions of our lawn that are fairly awash this summer with fresh mint. A year or so ago we were offered one of the best, most downright refreshing glasses of iced tea with mint we've ever drunk. It was in the home of Maybel Rolston of Bridgehampton, L.I., and this is her formula for that drink:

ICED TEA WITH FRESH MINT

1 quart water  
5 level teaspoons tea (see note)

5 tablespoons sugar

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# Mets Top Pirates, 7-4, Lolich Notches 7th



EBALL? It is, as Kevin Bell and the rest of the Mets wore shorts, part of their new uniforms, under against the Royals in Chicago yesterday. Story, page 19.

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8—The Mets completed a highly successful visit to this drizzly city today, defeating the Pirates, 7-4, to win three of four games against the team just ahead of them in the standing.

"Things are looking up a little," said Manager Joe Frazier after the victory. Though the Phillies are an improbable distance ahead of the Mets, the second-place Pirates are only four games in front of New York after the weekend's successes.

The Mets had split a doubleheader here last night, losing, 12-3, and then winning, 4-2, before hanging on for today's victory.

Mickey Lolich improved his win-loss record to 7-10 with today's nine-inning effort. The left-hander, who began the season slowly, has not lost since July 4 and has won his last three decisions.

The Mets, who had not scored many runs for Lolich in the first three months of the season, made an instant reversal of the trend today, getting four runs in the first against Jim Rooker, the short-lived Pirate starter.

Pope Manguel led off with a single and Mike Vail drove him home with a triple into the right-field corner. Vail scored on John Milner's infield out and Joe Torre started a new Met barrage with a single over second. The 36-year-old first baseman has been on a hitting tear during the week, going 15 for 26 and raising his average above .300.

Jerry Grote, following Torre, rattled a double off the wall in left for his 1,000th hit in the major leagues. His first came when he was a rookie catcher for Houston in 1963. Roy Staiger was walked intentionally to fill the bases and Leo Foster drove in the third run of the inning with a single.

Bob Moose, one of two bearded pitchers in the National League, pitched the final out.

Continued on Page 18, Column 4



Manager Billy Martin, left, Thurman Munson and Catfish Hunter in the fourth inning at Yankee Stadium as they wait for relief pitcher to reach mound.

# Orioles Again Humble Yanks

By THOMAS ROGERS

The only thing wrong with the Yankees' rosy scheme of rolling to their first American League pennant since 1964 is that the Baltimore Orioles are not willing to concede—just yet.

In a steady drizzle yesterday at Yankee Stadium, the Orioles pummeled Catfish Hunter and his teammates, 8-5, to move to within nine games of New York with a third of the schedule remaining to be played. The triumph was Baltimore's sixth straight over the Yankees and left Manager Earl Weaver flooded with optimistic thoughts.

"We've always felt that we could catch them," he said. "We're putting it all together now, we're rolling. If the Yankees plan to take the pennant, they'll have to do it themselves."

"We'll rebound, there's still a long way to go," said Manager Billy Martin, who admitted he was concerned about Hunter, supposedly the ace of the staff, who lost for the fourth straight time and evened his won-lost record at 12-12.

"He's just not throwing the ball where he wants it," said Martin. "He had a good fastball today, but his control was off. I'm going to try pitching him every fourth day, instead of five, and hope his control sharpens."

Exactly as he had been done in by the Orioles here

on May 14, Hunter was pounded for six hits and four runs in the opening inning. Also adding to the dejection was a two-run homer by Reggie Jackson, who had slammed a two-run round-tripper off Hunter on May 14. Jackson's 19th homer followed an infield single by Al Bumbry and gave Baltimore a 2-0 lead before most of the crowd of 34,485 had settled into rain-drenched seats.

Singles by Lee May, Ken Singleton and Tony Muser, plus a wild pitch by Hunter, brought in two more runs before the Yankees came to bat.

New York began as if it planned to equal the Baltimore opening explosion as Mickey Rivers and Roy White singled, but Thurman Munson rapped a double-play grounder that killed the rally, although Rivers scored on the play.

Munson, who started the game as the catcher, was charged with a passed ball that allowed a Baltimore run to score in the fourth, then left the game after flying out in the last half of the inning.

"He's been bothered by a sore side for about a week," said Martin. "He's been playing with the injury, but I've decided to rest him for a couple of games."

After Munson went out, Continued on Page 18, Column 2

# Rain Hits B.C. Golf; Windup Set Today

ENDICOTT, N.Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—A late afternoon downpour forced suspension of play in the fourth round of the B.C. open golf tournament with the leaders, Bob Gilder and Bob Wynn, stranded at the 17th tee.

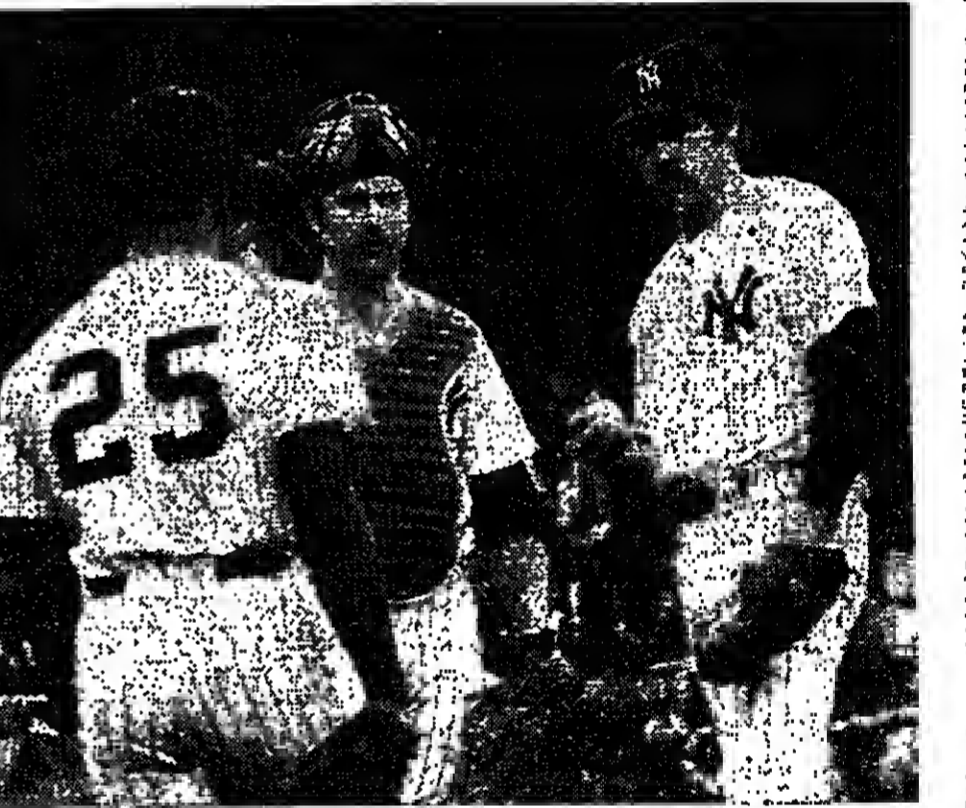
The 11 players still on the course when play was halted nearly two hours after the deluge flooded the par-71, 6,866-yard En-Joe Golf Club course were to resume play in the \$200,000 tournament tomorrow morning.

Gilder, a 25-year-old pro tour rookie who won this year's Phoenix open, and Wynn, 36, and looking for his first victory, were at 265. Pars on the final two holes would give the golfers totals of 272.

Terry Diehl was in the clubhouse with a 10-under-par 274 and George Knudson was 11 under with one hole left.

Ed Sneed, who was also at 11 under, but he had only completed 14 holes and was putting at the 15th when the skies opened. Jerry McGee, in the same group as Sneed, was at 10 under.

The third round began with Buddy Allin, winner of \$40,000 in the Pleasant Valley Classic last Sunday, leading Gilder and Sneed by four strokes. Allin, with a 12-under 130 after 36 holes, blew



Grant Jackson (25) arriving to get the ball from Catfish Hunter

# Jets vs. Giants on 'Neutral' Site Tonight

By GERALD ESKENAZI

In their 17th season, and in their 308th game, the New York Jets will make their first appearance at Yankee Stadium tonight, when they thumb their noses at history and play host to the Giants.

But this will not be the first time the Giants are the visiting team in the park they called "home" from 1956 to 1973.

Only trivia fans, and perhaps Giant-followers over the age of 30, will recall that the Giants were the visiting Stadium team in 1951 when they played the New York Yankees football team. In those years the Giants home was at the Polo Grounds.

The Yanks included Jim Champion (now the Jets' defensive-line coach) and they bowed to the Giants, 37-31, before bowing out of New York and leaving the National Football League with one team in the city until the Jets finally pushed their way in.

The Giants in 1951 included Fritz Berzulauskas, whose nephew, Carl, is now the star of Champion's line.

The Jets-Giants confrontation, the second preseason game for both, begins at 8 P.M. It will mark the first Jets appearance in New York, and it will be broadcast live by two radio stations—WOR and WNEW—and televised via tape at midnight on Channel 11, which will repeat the broadcast tomorrow night at 7:30.

By then, it is likely that Coach Bill Arnsparger of the Giants and Lou Holtz of the Jets will have agreed on virtually all the people who will make it through the regular season.

In the second and third exhibition games clubs work toward solidifying the starting units. By the sixth and final game, the clubs will play a virtual regular-season game.

"I have some openings," says Arnsparger. "At halfback, at linebacker."

Holtz has considerably more, and it is likely that the Jets are not through making deals.

Jet rookies will see first-line action tonight at quarterback (Richard Todd) replace Joe Namath sometime in the third quarter, and also punt against Greg Gant; at linebacker (Greg Buttle and Ray King will

start) in the secondary (Harry Howard will play strong safety); at running back (Lou Giamonna will start at halfback), and at fullback, where Bob Wyatt will eventually replace Ed Marinaro.

The "big people" the Giants will look to include their No. 1 draft choice, the 6-foot-4-inch, 250-pound defensive end, Troy Archer, who will have No. 77 stretched across his back. Another is the

tough-talking linebacker, Harry Carson, who said, "If I had to make a bet, I'd bet I'll get Namath at least once."

Sacking the Giants' Craig Morton will be more difficult this year because of the arrival of Larry Csonka. Although much was made last year of the number of times Namath was dumped (Jet quarterbacks were tackled 34 times), the Giant passers didn't stand up too well

themselves. They were sacked 49 times. Csonka's blocking should help Morton find more time to do what he has to do.

Because so many Jets are injured, this game could show more about the Giants than the Jets. Although Arnsparger gives the appearance of a man whose pulse is below 50 and whose blood pressure barely registers, Continued on Page 21, Column 4

# Connors Advances to Final

By SUPTA

WAY, N.H., Connors here had match all before it y Connors ride into the lim that is se base of a play a few with Zeljko easily, then sider of the tioo for to- against Raul he \$100,000 onal tennis

ere right in lid win, 6-7, did not win cores in the ight suggest- ld Franulovic's one of the

best clay-court players in the world. For a while, particularly after he had won the first set in a 12-point tiebreaker, it looked as if the unseeded Yugoslav might pull off an upset against the defender.

The spectators, packed densely into the stadium, sensed this. Connors sensed it too. His expression became grim. The score was now 3-1 in the second set. Connors barely managed to hold his serve in the seventh game.

And then, inexplicably, Franulovic faltered. Connors, attacking from the net, broke the Yugoslav's serve in the eighth game by punching two volleys in a row to the sidelines. In the ninth game, Connors held on to his serve to win the second set.

The players, each had a

set now. How would the third and final set go? Would Franulovic come through with his serves that had seemed so crumpling, even on the slow clay surface here? Would he draw Connors to the net and then push passing shots past him down the line?

In the first set, Franulovic's ground strokes had seemed fluid. His backhand shots drew comparisons with those of another East European, Ili Nastase of Rumania.

"In the end I had to pound," Connors said. "I pounded and pounded and pounded. I worked pretty hard against him today. I did not get tired."

But Franulovic did and his

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

# On Horsing Around With Nature

er read about Del Miller's mare, Meadow in the recent International Trot at Roosevelt carrying a foal by Speedy Count, and this ng about sex.

ness." Bill wrote, "come into season irregularly affects their racing ability, for it is mare to run well while 'horsing,' as the es. Quite often in these circumstances the and while in foal she may continue to race for six or seven months. Strange, but in the majority of cases her performance will improve. One can never predict how a foal will turn out, of course, but the fact that the dam raced while pregnant appears to have no adverse effect on the offspring. Male create problems, too. A colt may have the appearance of a runner and still be erratic or in or too heavy for his fine legs or impossible some other reason. It may be necessary, as a geld him.

e geldings are more tractable than stallions, eration studs tend to lose excess weight. That showed striking improvement were in- Exterminator, Kelso, Armed, Ferozo, Sarazen ers. These fine animals are lost for breeding, eed on and on, and some join the top money manservable question remains: could they well if they had not been gelded? We'll never is brings to mind a couple of anecdotes that because of men horsing around with nature.

1938, my brother Isador and his associate, Hirsch Jacobs, had begun modest breeding they boarded their stock at Henry Salisbury's (now Styvie Manor) in Maryland. Jacobs a fabulous trainer, the greatest I have known, ad an instinct for breeding that was maddening. mares equaled that of anyone in the field. remarkable was his memory. When they owned 300 horses he could point out and name every de off his pedigree. He was a much beloved his red hair, blue eyes, ready smile, meticulous honorable ways. I miss him!

Story of Pegotty Ann

fall of 1930-Beebe, my brother, spotted a mare ty Ann in a \$400 claiming race in Havana. He and they telephoned Charlie Ferraro, a trainer ing there, and asked him to claim the mare for Jay Charlie called. He had Pegotty Ann but the id been training her said she had been bred to regular 'horsing' periods. She was in foal to a Baimwawa, a nobody they had bought for \$50 ose.

are was shipped to Canaday Farm and in the 940 she gave birth to a filly. One day Henry marked that the foal was a fine-looking individ- ther said, "If you like her you can have her as

a gift. I don't want anything by Baimwawa. But you pay all her expenses." Henry accepted.

"As a 2-year-old the filly, named Sparkling Maid, trained nicely and won seven races. The following year she captured many stakes and was listed among the top fillies of the year. As a brood mare, though, she was a failure.

"The only compensation for the Bieber-Jacobs combine was that Jacobs had trained her and I, Bieber, was listed as breeder. However, Pegotty Ann became a fine brood mare and more than repaid them by adding winners and breeding stock to their stable.

"The point here is that when a gelding is through racing he is through with racing. He cannot pass on this ability. A mare may have her troubles while racing but when she is through running she continues in racing, producing progeny who will race and who may produce so the breed goes on and on.

Rustle's Love Child

"Another example of the uncertainty of breeding occurred to our Chicago friend Westy Westmore, owner of the Everglades Stable. He had acquired a nice brood mare named Rustle and was waiting for her to come into season so he could breed her to a proven sire. He felt this was his chance to realize his dream of breeding a fine race horse.

"One night the mare came into season without warning. There was a no-account thoroughbred named Mentor who was kept on the farm as a teaser. He broke out of his stall and got into Rustle's barn. The mating took. To Westmore it was a wasted season and a bitter disappointment.

"A priest named Father Moore was with us at the races when Westy told his sad story. He said to Westy: 'Perhaps nature knows more about breeding than all of us and decided to arrange things right.' After the laughter died, Westmore said, 'Father, I promise I'll give the foal a name that refers to your little sermon.'

"When Rustle dropped her foal the farm manager told Westmore it was a fine looking colt. 'I can't stop laughing,' Westy said. 'Here I am looking for a racehorse and you tell me about a beauty contest winner! That's really funny.'

"The colt was named Wise Counsellor and trained by John S. Ward, the father of Sherril Ward, who handled Ferozo. After finishing second in his first start, he swept four straight stakes at Latonia and Churchill Downs. He turned out to be one of the finest in America. When Pierre Wertheimer brought his French champion Epinard here for a series of international races, Wise Counsellor beat Epinard two out of three times. Rustle's love child raced to the age of six, then retired to stud.

"Telling the story, Westmore said, 'Never laugh at a horse until he is dead.'

"Wrong," said Lying Fitz, who was listening. 'Never laugh at a horse until he has been dead at least two weeks.'

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Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.8
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Carlton Filter	*2	*0.2
Carlton Menthol	*2	*0.2
Carlton 70's	*1	*0.1

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THE FIVE  
WARNING



as Lolich

الرياضة

# White Sox 'Barely' Get a Split As Veck Introduces Short Pants

By REID GROSSKY

Well, now everyone knows — the Chicago White Sox do wear white socks, with two stripes near the top. This was revealed yesterday when Bill Veck's team appeared in short pants, accompanied by wolf-whistles from the stands in the opening game of a double-header against the Kansas City Royals in Chicago.

The new uniforms may have distracted Kansas City into a 5-2 defeat in the opener, but in the second game the White Sox returned to their standard outfit. They lost that one, 7-1.

Even the team's leathery-faced, 67-year-old manager, Paul Richards, wore the Bermuda-style shorts, the latest attempt by Veck to keep his team from well-bottoming out. The imaginative owner also has a shower installed in center field for overheated customers.

The debut of bare knees in the major leagues did not result in strawberries (sliding sores) for the players, but there were raspberries. "Hey, have you seen Clay Carroll," said Dave Hamilton, a Chicago pitcher. "He looks like a Pilgrim going out to shoot wild turkey." John Mayberry, the Royals' first baseman,

threatened to kiss Ralph Garr if the White Sox batter reached base.

The White Sox stole five bases in the opener, deriving protection from sponge-rubber pads concealed near the tops of their socks. No bruises were reported, and Pat Kelly's daring running led directly to a run. Kelly led off the fourth

run was scored by Johnny Oates, who was pinch-running for a pinch-runner, Jim Kaat. Greg Luzinski had singled and Kaat, who ran for him, was replaced after he fell going from first to third on a double by Jay Johnstone. Steve Carlton gained his 13th victory against four losses and Mike

run was scored by Johnny Oates, who was pinch-running for a pinch-runner, Jim Kaat. Greg Luzinski had singled and Kaat, who ran for him, was replaced after he fell going from first to third on a double by Jay Johnstone. Steve Carlton gained his 13th victory against four losses and Mike

## Baseball Roundup

Schmidt hit his 30th homer after Garry Maddox singled in the fourth.

Reds 3, Dodgers 2

AT LOS ANGELES—Cincinnati completed a sweep of the four-game series, with George Foster's 98th run batted in on a single in the sixth—providing the decisive run. Jack Billingham pitched eight innings and gave up five hits, including homers by Ron Cey and Dusty Baker. Billingham also doubled in the fifth to drive in one of two runs in the inning off Burt Hooton, and an inning later, Foster's single brought home Joe Morgan.

Cubs 7, Expos 1

AT MONTREAL—A four-run sixth inning, which included a two-run homer by Steve Swisher, helped Steve Carlton defeat his former teammates, the Expos, 7-1. Carlton, who pitched a complete game, gave up five hits and struck out seven, his season high, in only his second complete game. His record is 5-6.

Padres 4, Astros 3

AT SAN DIEGO—Butch Metzger, a rookie, ran his pitching record to 10-0, an unusual mark since Metzger is a reliever. He got the vic-

tory on a bases-loaded single by Hector Torres with two out in the ninth and the score 3-3. Willie McCovey's three-run homer in the eighth had tied the game. Metzger pitched the last 12 2/3 innings in relief of Dave Freisleben.

American League

Tigers 2, Indians 1 (1st)

Tigers 15, Indians 5 (2d)

AT DETROIT—Bill Freehan drove in four runs and the Tigers had two seven-run innings in the second game for a sweep. They won the opener when Ron LeFlore scored from second on a throwing error by the Indians' reliever, Dave LaRoche, in the ninth.

A's 9, Angels 3 (1st)

A's 13, Angels 8 (2d)

AT OAKLAND—Sal Bando, Joe Rudi and Gene Tenace belted home runs and combined to drive in nine runs to highlight Oakland's second game victory. It was the 22d homer for Bando who leads the league. Paul Lindblad, the second of three A's pitchers, was the winner; Nolan Ryan (9-14), the starter, was charged with the loss. Don Baylor and Billy Williams homered in the first game for Oakland.



Over of Phillies waiting to tag out Don Kessinger in third inning yesterday at St. Louis. Kessinger from third on a tap to third by Ted Simmons.

## Box Scores of Major League Games

N. L.	ATLANTA (N.1)	CHICAGO (N.1)	MONTREAL (N.1)
1	0	5	2
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
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15	0	0	0
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26	0	0	0
27	0	0	0
28	0	0	0
29	0	0	0
30	0	0	0
31	0	0	0
32	0	0	0
33	0	0	0
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# The New York Times

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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1955-1961  
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## The Taiwan Dilemma

On his return from a visit to China, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott reported growing impatience there with the American delay in fully "normalizing" relations, a step that Peking insists requires the United States to terminate its defense treaty as well as its diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Unofficial pressure of this kind has increased since the death last January of Premier Chou En-lai, who shelved the Taiwan issue in 1971-72 to open the way for rapprochement with the United States. But Senator Scott found Chinese leaders still prepared to wait for the November election and the possibility of a new Administration in Washington to negotiate the terms for full diplomatic relations, a course both President Ford and Jimmy Carter have indicated they intend to pursue.

It will not be an easy negotiation. Published reports that Chinese officials are privately threatening to "liberate" Taiwan by military force could derail a solution indefinitely, if Peking publicly endorses this line.

For two decades before 1971, the chief American condition for recognition of Peking was a pledge to renounce force against Taiwan. In the interim compromise solution of 1972, expressed mainly in the Nixon-Chou En-lai Shanghai communiqué, the United States acknowledged that all Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait maintain that Taiwan is part of China; but it asserted an American interest in "a peaceful settlement" of the Taiwan question. Privately and publicly, Premier Chou En-lai made it clear that Peking saw no urgency in resolving the issue.

Peking asserted that "the liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair in which no other country has the right to interfere." But the United States tacitly noted that China neither had nor was preparing the sealift or airlift for an invasion across the 90-mile Taiwan Strait.

The United States agreed to reduce and ultimately to withdraw its 9,000 troops on Taiwan; virtually all were there for Vietnam, intelligence or other functions anyway rather than the island's defense, which depended on the Seventh Fleet and the continuing American defense treaty. Diplomatic relations with Taiwan continued; Washington and Peking exchanged lower-level "liaison missions."

There is no major problem now in adopting the so-called "Japanese formula"—downgrading diplomatic relations with Taipei to achieve full diplomatic relations with Peking. Eight of Taiwan's ten main trading partners have done so without impeding trade or other relations.

But Japan and Taiwan's West European trading partners had no military arrangements with Taiwan; the American commitment provided the stability needed to keep Taiwan's economy thriving.

Taiwan's prosperity, its attraction to foreign investors and the political future of 14 million Taiwanese, who don't want to be under Communist rule, depend on its military security. The American defense treaty cannot be abrogated, as Peking now demands, unless Peking refrains from open threats of force and tacitly accepts viable substitute arrangements, including continued American supply of arms for Taiwan's military forces and some less explicit unilateral American commitment to Taiwan's defense.

An insecure Taiwan, threatened by Peking, would be a source of tension or worse in Peking-Washington relations; its interest in acquiring nuclear weapons, now shelved, would revive and it might even invite Soviet bases. To normalize relations with the United States, it is in Peking's interest to accept the stabilization of Taiwan, shored up by American ties.

## Politics of Cynicism, cont.

The latest twist in all the maneuvering leading up to the Republican convention carries the art of political cynicism to a new level of refinement.

Initiated by certain activists of the Young Americans for Freedom, the ploy is to stick with the conservatives' anointed candidate, former Governor Reagan, but once his nomination is in hand, to promptly repudiate his choice for Vice President, the liberal Senator Schweiker, and substitute a more ideologically acceptable candidate from the convention floor.

This tactic is not without charm, from the ideological purists' point of view, and its proponents deserve high marks for candor in broadcasting their possible intentions in advance. At least middle-of-the-road Republicans who might be attracted to the balance of a Reagan-Schweiker ticket are forewarned: if they fall victim to a subsequent ambush from the right, they will not be able to claim surprise attack.

Left unresolved in this looming tactic would be the impact on the Republican—and broader—electorate of a party convention repudiating its chosen Presidential candidate on a major decision within the first hours of his service.

Or perhaps Governor Reagan has been secretly hoping all along that this would happen, secure in the belief that once the liberal Senator pulled the necessary marginal delegates into the Reagan camp, there would be no further service that he could possibly render the conservative cause. Once the cynical calculations start, there is no telling where they might end up.

## New River Rescue

The famed New River of North Carolina comes up for a new lease on life today as the House of Representatives votes on legislation to protect that remarkable portion of the nation's scenic river system. By an unexpectedly strong margin, the House Rules Committee voted 10 to 6 last week to send the measure to the House floor; utility and labor lobbyists were thwarted in their maneuvers to keep the item bottled up, and

thus let construction of a massive hydroelectric storage project run its ruinous course.

North Carolina's Governor, both houses of its General Assembly and the state's entire Congressional delegation are united in the effort, supported as well by the Ford Administration, to save the New River and its agricultural surroundings. Now the moment has come for the full Congress to guarantee new life to the New River.

## Hard-Hat Moderation

No industry was harder hit by the recession than construction. None is recovering more slowly. An important part of the explanation for the industry's depressed state lies in the inflationary wage standards and restrictive work rules enforced by the monopolistic building trades unions, especially in the big urban centers. Nowhere has this pressure been more suffocating than in New York City, where high labor costs have combined with high land and financing charges and high taxes to make both residential and commercial construction almost insupportably expensive.

The first welcome sign of a reversal in the trend toward ever-rising labor exactions in this city has now come from key craft unions. It takes the form of tentative agreement on a 25 percent pay cut and relaxation of featherbedding work rules on rehabilitation projects, now virtually the only kind of construction under way in the five boroughs.

It is true that the agreement is restricted thus far to projects sponsored by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is also true that it represents a desperation move by unions which see a third or more of their members consistently idle and most of the available work going to nonunion contractors operating at substantially lower cost. Many of these contractors came into the industry because the exclusionist practices of the building trades froze thousands of qualified young workers out of union ranks and established what amounted to a closed shop on both the employer and labor sides.

New leadership has been taking over in the construction unions, locally and nationally, in recent years. Intelligent efforts have been made to coordinate bargaining and to eliminate the leapfrogging and jurisdictional conflicts that have created havoc in the past. In order to succeed, these efforts do not require passage of new Federal legislation, and particularly not passage of the anti-public "sit-in picketing" bill to which the unions tried to hitch bargaining reform last year.

The wage moderation currently being exhibited by the powerful locals in New York, Philadelphia and other centers encourages optimism that more progress can be made toward labor practices that will substitute productivity for extortionate costs and thus provide a sound foundation for revival of this highly important branch of the economy.

## Doubts About Swine Flu

In a letter published today, Prof. Edwin D. Kilbourne of Mount Sinai School of Medicine rebukes this newspaper for its skeptical view of the Ford Administration's projected swine flu vaccination program. He raises the specter of a swine flu pandemic next winter and asks whether, if this occurs, "will The Times be proud of its role in stimulating public doubt" about the vaccination program and the motives of those sponsoring it. The simple answer to his question is yes. Having no power of command, our function is to stimulate thought and discussion.

The swine flu vaccination program was sprung on the nation. Congress and President Ford in an atmosphere of panic. It was suddenly announced that a group of experts saw a serious danger of a repetition of the 1918-1919 influenza epidemic which claimed half a million dead in this country and 20 million dead in the entire world. Under the lash of this concern, President Ford sponsored and Congress passed virtually without debate an unprecedented measure aimed at vaccinating every American against swine flu.

What troubled us then and troubles us still was the absence of any real public debate on this issue as though all the facts were known and indisputable. Yet it was evident from the beginning that large jumps were being made from the few known facts to the bloodcurdling predictions being used to frighten the nation. And it was apparent from the beginning, too, that the experts were making the most pessimistic possible projections from the scanty data. The political advantages to the experts of this procedure were self-evident, but it hardly seemed a rational basis for national policy.

Since the initial scare campaign early this year, the passage of time and the accumulation of more facts have served only to strengthen our skepticism, and additional questioning voices are now being heard. For half a year, worldwide surveillance has failed to find a single additional case of swine flu, leading the respected British medical journal *Lancet* to raise the question of whether the swine flu menace may not be over already. It is now known that the only death from swine flu last winter was that of a young soldier who was so foolhardy as to go on a long night march while he was sick. In his letter Professor Kilbourne now tells us there were actually 500 swine flu cases at Fort Dix last winter. One death in 500 cases, and that of a soldier who made such an unwise personal decision, hardly seems a reasonable basis for the kind of panic that was incited to initiate the vaccination program.

It is striking that such highly developed nations as Britain, France and West Germany have seen no sense in trying to emulate the comprehensive mass vaccination program being pushed here. Clearly that is because their scientists see no rational basis or real need for such an extraordinary effort that would incur significant costs from vaccine-caused illness if it were actually implemented.

## Of Unemployment and Inflation

To the Editor:  
Edwin Dale wrote on July 17 of a new theory of inflation and recession now becoming fashionable, and accepted by President Ford. The theory is that cutting unemployment creates inflation, and inflation in turn creates recession and unemployment. What's implied is that efforts to reduce unemployment are bound to be self-defeating in the long run. (Possibly it should be called the "Iron Law of Unemployment.") It provides a perfect rationalization for not even trying to do anything about unemployment.

What's wrong with it? First, reducing unemployment need not be inflationary. The increased production from more men at work, and the lower unit prices from operating plants closer to capacity, should tend to reduce prices. If, despite this, concentrated industries and strong unions use their market power to appropriate these benefits, and to push up prices, then they should be taxed 100 percent on wage increases in excess of productivity increases, and on profit increases derived from price increases not justified by higher costs.

Second, I even doubt that inflation

is the direct cause of recession. Real personal consumption kept rising, despite rapidly rising prices, except for a bare 1 percent decline in 1974. Recession occurred, not because of inflation, but because of inept government measures to fight inflation—mainly tight money and budget cuts. The interest rate rose about three-quarters between 1972 and 1974. And, despite propaganda about runaway government spending, real Federal expenditures on goods and services declined 26 percent between 1968 and 1975. (In today's dollars this would be over \$40 billion.)

Restraining inflation by mass unemployment—even if it worked—would force most sacrifices on the poorest, would stimulate crime and terrorism, and would ignore our obligations under the Employment Act of 1946. What we need is an improved version of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act, which would force full employment to serve the goal of price stability.

EMILE BENNETT  
Professor Emeritus  
Columbia University  
Elka Park, N.Y., July 31, 1976



Milo Hess

## F.B.I. Deficiencies

To the Editor:  
There are many other things wrong with the F.B.I. not included in the litany of deficiencies noted by Tom Wicker in his Aug. 3 column.

The F.B.I. continues to be outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. President Roosevelt fought J. Edgar Hoover on that one and lost. Years ago, Congressional appropriations committees wrote into permanent law the F.B.I.'s exemption from the standards of hiring of the C.S.C. This exemption is one of the reasons why there are so few hacks or women among the 3,500 F.B.I. agents.

The F.B.I. is in arrears by nine months and 8,000 requests under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. A hearing on this matter and a recent visit to the F.B.I. files by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee revealed a combination of recalcitrance and ineptitude that has caused widespread violations by the F.B.I. of the ten-day limit under the

F.O.I.A. for responding to inquiries in routine cases and the ceiling of twenty days for complicated cases.

At my insistence, the F.B.I. will, before the end of August, submit to this subcommittee a plan to bring the F.B.I. up-to-date in fulfilling the requests of any of the 6.5 million Americans on whom the F.B.I. has a file unrelated to alleged criminal activities or to any Federal appointment.

ROBERT F. DRINAN  
Member of Congress, 4th Dist., Mass.  
Washington, Aug. 3, 1976

## Caring for New York City

To the Editor:  
In response to Barry Farber's July 28 Op-Ed article ("You, You, You"), I feel it is necessary to expand on what he stated:

He is right. There is a need for a new kind of New Yorker. This person is a proud citizen, caring for his city and willing to help it through its bad times.

To be sure, New York has had its ups and downs. But if we, the citizens, are responsible for the problems, then we should be equally responsible for the solutions. As far as I can see, you can blame it on anyone you like, but the point is that something must be done . . . and we are going to have to do it.

By taking pride in our city, New Yorkers can solve many problems. As a volunteer for the Citizens Committee, I hope that I can help out. There are also more than 8,000 other volunteers helping out in a wide range of programs throughout the city.

Maybe we are what's wrong with New York—but we're also what's right. New Yorkers have to help themselves . . . because no one else is going to do it for us.

THOMAS COTT  
Citizens Committee for New York City  
New York, July 29, 1976

## Rationale for Vaccine Program

To the Editor:

The Times has assumed an awesome responsibility in its unmitigated hostility to the National Immunization Program for the prevention of pandemic (swine) influenza. While admitting in its initial editorial of Feb. 23 that "it is indisputable that influenza is no mean antagonist" the tone of future comments was set by the statement that it is "no light matter to frighten people . . . on the basis of tenuous evidence from just four cases of flu." (There were in fact 500.)

Since that editorial, subsequent ones have impugned Presidential motives and have characterized the President's scientific advisors as "panicky" "dependent on Federal dollars" for support of their research. The most recent attack on a carefully considered program in the interest of the public health appeared on July 20 under the heading "Light on Swine Flu." This light is very dim indeed. The basis for the editorial was an article in the journal *Lancet* in which six volunteers were deliberately exposed to the Fort Dix swine influenza virus. According to The Times "all showed only mild or moderate reaction suggesting that the swine flu virus is actually less virulent than other recent forms of influenza."

To project an assessment of relative viral virulence from six cases seems unwise even to scientific pneumologists. Although experimental infections of humans provide useful information, they are of necessity conducted with viruses genetically

altered by passage in laboratory hosts—viruses that may bear little resemblance to those circulating in nature. Unfortunately, the definitive assessment of viral virulence can be made only by observation of the virus as a natural infection in epidemic form.

At a time when cases of swine influenza in man have not been noted outside Fort Dix, how does The Times view the wisdom of deliberate infection of man with a virus that we all hope will not spread further? If any significant point emerges from the British study, it is, as concluded by the authors themselves, that the Fort Dix virus "was a good deal more infective and virulent (for man) than two swine pathogens . . . tested previously."

The rationale for the vaccine program remains the same in July as it was in February: the appearance in the human population of an influenza virus to which most of the population is susceptible. Should swine influenza reappear in pandemic form next winter (a possibility The Times does not deny) will The Times be proud of its role in stimulating public doubt and discrediting the motives of those who (admitting the virus may not reappear) have advocated strong affirmative action to control a pandemic for the first time in history?

EDWIN D. KILBOURNE, M.D.  
New York, July 20, 1976  
An editorial on this subject appears today.

## Status of Taiwan In Reagan China Plan

To the Editor:

The fly in Governor Reagan's Clinton (Op-Ed July 28) is his notion that the People's Republic of China wants an expanded relationship with the United States even without a change in the status of Taiwan. This is almost certainly in error. The frozen state of U.S.-China relations plausibly be attributed to the normalization of relations has taken place. It is an error to that continued recognition by another government as the intent of China is a matter of reference to Peking.

Recognition of the Republic of China is a symbol of our interest in the Chinese or it means that symbolically continues to question the status of the People's Republic. The recent Olympics imbroglio use of the name "Republic of China" shows. Overriding reasons, early the Soviet threat as well as U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam prompted Peking to move partial rapprochement with us but the relationship remains.

If we wish to improve U.S. relations, as I believe we should, as part of the very reasons Governor Reagan, we must speedily towards normalization is true that withdrawal of us from an alternative Chinese government is of great symbolic to Peking, then it should be to secure in exchange for a drawal implicit guarantees continued autonomy of Taiwan. It might be added that to make good on the commitment made by former Nixon can only strengthen of those Chinese leaders who outside world with respect trust.

THOMAS P. F. (Asst. Prof.)  
East Asian  
Columbia  
New York, July

An editorial on this subject today.

## The Giving Doctor

To the Editor:

Ms. Lynn Cohen's so-called "breakdown of our health care" in her July 31 letter to would have the "physician" sum to the hospital each she admits a patient. She that the present system of resources of the hospital is a postal of the doctor at "no" She correctly adds that if physician decides which of are to be admitted and no control over which of the tools available are to be used. May I respectfully say to that the physician is responsible for deciding and when to do it and how. For precisely these reasons, titled to his fee. All the Ms. Cohen says are for exist only for the patient. Even while using Ms. Cohen's talents as a social doctor is doing so for the of the patient. Should Ms. expected to pay back part of for every case she gets referred.

From an ethical point of ment by a physician to a every patient admitted would fee-splitting in every s word, and would be both illegal.

Throughout this land there sands of doctors who give hospitals in many, many ing hours, clinic hours, lectures, staff meetings, and board meetings, peer-facts and all for free. I fice, hospitals utilize physicians in various ways to prod from third-party payers at Cohen need not fear that of "unlimited privileges." Most privileges are earned in motiva ways than Ms. Cohen's plan would provide.

ROGER W. STENH  
Chairman, Board  
N. Y. County Medi  
New York, N.Y.

## Interested Readers

To the Editor:

Although the sentiment of 25 editorial on "The Viking" was appropriate, to intend Americans demonstrated not giving ourselves to our sets bearing witness to this insulingly simplistic. For was not much coverage of landing; for another, I do vision image could convey tonishing implications of the

Television already repre assault on time and space; at the speed of light, TV's re inspires smugness in com watching the clumsy mechan and Martian landing craft. T. plate space and time we need which more than image pro- flection and speculation, the working equation of me is, in the incomprehensible time and space, still an a language for physics. The ness of television cannot b depth of significance of tr Mass.

Toot your own horn for More profound than any esque commentary has been and decidedly enthusiastic re the Viking mission in the newspapers. You must stop ing yourselves midwives to t  
JEFFREY G.  
San Francisco, July

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# tain in Transition: II

Anthony Lewis

Aug. 8 — Judges have a in the British theory of Without a written con- expound as higher law, lity to enforce whatever facts—to the letter. If a es a citizen of fundamen- courts cannot help him, ill they consider whether or has acted fairly. on is of course in sharp American practice. It also e rule on the continent, regularly review ad- ecisions. British theory ce on judges because sovereign; the ultimate It is to Parliament that tizen must turn for

has been the British e are fascinating signs Government has pro-

## ME ABROAD

review in a limited but Judges are stretching are is talk more serious a judicially enforceable Constitutionalism is in link we may be at the a profound change in

straw in the wind was ures two years ago by ed judge, Sir Leslie Court of Appeal. Sir "a new constitutional udging a bill of rights "entrenched" against rliament. That is, Par- ot alter its provisions ing a new statute—as ge any law.

hus limiting the power amiliar as it sounds to is really a radical no- itish system. But the s provoked widespread subject. Two months ment, responded by arge green pamphlet ussio Document."

t, prepared by a con- servants, took a care- one but gave serious various ways of pro- berties by law. One incorporate into British e by the courts, the vention on Human by the countries of in 1950, the conven- broad language such an of expression and

commitment yet from ment, but some of ave begun to speak

favorably of incorporating the Euro- pean convention. The idea of a bill of rights probably has more support among Conservatives. So it is a fair bet that a British Government will make a move before long, probably the modest one of the European convention.

In the meantime, judges have begun to show signs of impatience with their tradition of subservience to the executive. For example, the Court of Appeal set aside an order by the Minister of Education to a local council, to stop selecting brighter students and putting them in more academic schools. That decision was unanimously upheld by the country's highest court, the House of Lords.

Parliament could easily reverse such a decision, by specifically authorizing the Minister of Education to overrule local authorities. But the courts did something important nonetheless. They said ministers had to be able to show reasons for particular actions. And they limited the discretion of the Government—its right to exercise power under its interpretation of vague statutes. If the result is only to make Parliament consider issues more particularly, that would still be a big advance.

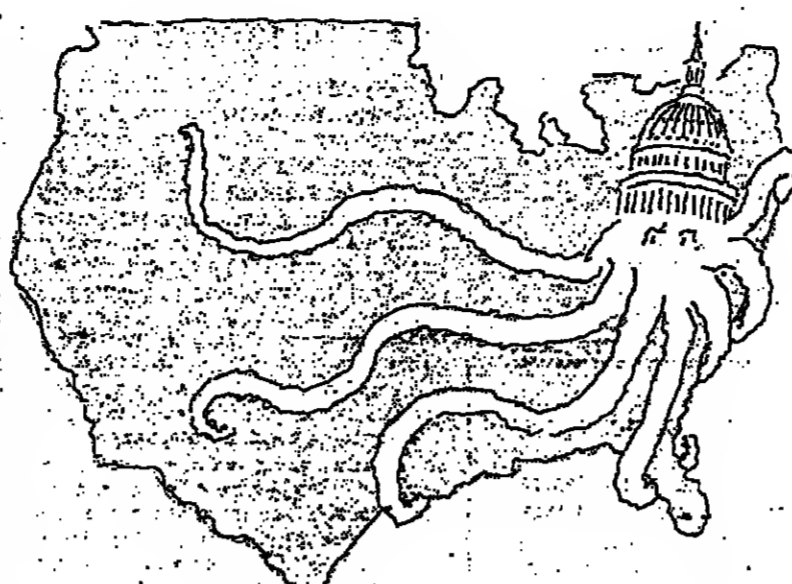
Why are attitudes changing on the role of courts? I think the trend reflects underlying changes in the nature of Britain's society and government.

This has often been described as a homogeneous society, with people of common origins and traditions, and a hierarchical one, respectful of authority. Law is less necessary in such a community, but those attributes are visibly fading. The old order is not so readily accepted. And brown-skinned immigrants and their children are now three-percent of the population.

The idea that a victim of official abuse can get redress from Parliament has passed to the status of myth. Parliament is simply too busy to consider individual injustices except in the rarest of cases. It is so pressed for time, indeed, that it increasingly gives the executive open-ended grants of power—raising new problems of liberty.

Northern Ireland has rightly had an impact on the assumption that the old system can assure individual rights. The absence of assured legal protection for civil rights in Ulster surely contributed to mortal fears, and neither Catholics nor Protestants now would conceivably accept minority political status without some enforceable guarantee of rights.

Finally, there is the pending proposal to give Scotland limited self-rule. The Government has just recognized that the courts must then play a part in defining lines of authority. But that subject raises such large vistas of change that it requires separate discussion.



# 'The American People Are Disgusted'

By William L. Roper

CHINO, Calif.—One thing that has emerged clearly so far in the 1976 voting pattern is that millions of Americans are anti-Washington. Jimmy Carter's triumph over a field of Washington-based luminaries, and the strong support given Ronald Reagan in his challenge to an incumbent President point to this trend.

It was dramatically demonstrated in California's recent Republican senatorial primary when Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, a semanticist and political novice, soundly defeated three leading Republicans, among them Robert H. Finch, former lieutenant governor who had served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Nixon. Congressman Alphonzo Bell, an eight-term veteran, and John L. Harmer, an ex-lieutenant governor, also fell. Yet Mr. Hayakawa spent only \$466,000 to Mr. Bell's \$800,000 and Mr. Finch's \$500,000. He credited his victory in part to his having no Washington connections.

By voting in large numbers for critics of big, centralized government, the voters are expressing disgust with all that Washington symbolizes; and it is far more than a lingering disillusionment associated with Watergate.

They are fed up with stupid Federal bureaucracy, congressional and Presidential failures to respond to the people's will, and with judicial rule

cern of many voters. The growth of "block-watch" teams and vigilante groups throughout the country testifies to this concern.

This reflects the growing mistrust of government's ability to protect the citizen and his family from crime. There is an abundance of evidence, besides the anti-establishment vote, that the American people are disgusted with crime, inflation, unemployment, delinquency and the sex activities of Congressmen at the taxpayers' expense. They are showing their displeasure at the ballot box. Some, indeed, are looking for a messiah who can wave a magic wand and make these problems disappear.

But in the end the solution will depend upon the people themselves. As Thomas Jefferson said: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but in the people themselves." Or as Lincoln put it: "with public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed."

The key to success in politics this year lies in being an outsider—not one of the inner circle.

William L. Roper, who wrote (with Treasa Drury) "Consumer Power," was a public-relations director for several prominent California and Texas politicians.

# Remember 'Japan, Inc.'

By William Safire

TOKYO—"Jail to the Chief" was a bumper sticker sported in the United States about two years ago; here in Japan, the public prosecutors made it happen.

Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka sits in solitary confinement, his belt removed to prevent suicide, in a cell described as "the size of two tatami mats"—six by nine feet—charged with a part in the multimillion-dollar Lockheed payoff.

At first, public reaction was delight at the humiliation of power, and wonderment at the way the democratic system could be made to work—with the help of a new morality in the United States and a newly aroused press corps in Japan.

In the past few days, second thoughts have set in; in the marriage of money and political power that has run Japan in the past generation, "everybody did it." Prime ministers and high officials have been on the take for years; Mr. Tanaka stands accused of doing it more aggressively than most, and if convicted might blow the whistle on just about everyone of importance in Japanese business and politics.

To overcome public unease about the less-than-fair belatedness of justice, the perception will be propagated that this scandal was caused by the uprightness of the second-raters. Kakuei Tanaka was a hustler from the wrong side of the tracks; his main business ally was not in the front rank of the Japanese trading elite; the funny money came from hard-pressed Lockheed scrambling to stay in the game with Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas.

No one of this nasty business would have happened, or at least would never have come to light, had the front-rank establishment been in charge. The money-power elite will suggest that reform will come from making an example of Mr. Tanaka and his upstairs friends, and from new laws to limit and publicize political contributions.

Setting examples and making new laws will be helpful, as will United States legislation to make secret payments abroad illegal.

And Japan's one-and-a-half-party system will go on as if "reform" had indeed come to pass.

But the politico-economic system of Japan is inherently corrupt. The combination of capitalists, power brokers and government leaders known as "Japan, Inc.," which produced an eye-popping rate of growth and catapulted a defeated island nation into the front rank of economic superpowers, cannot by its nature be anything but corrupt.

When government undertakes to promote business, and public policy is

decided on the basis of what would be best for the government-business partnership, great strides can be made quickly to achieve efficiencies and develop new markets. Together with a minuscule-defense budget and the industriousness of the Japanese people, this partnership has produced the "miracle."

The price of this government sponsorship of business is the "free" in "free enterprise." When government nourishes business, protects monopolies and has a stake in control of business, it follows that businessmen—and labor leaders—seek to control government leaders through bribes or more subtle influences.

It's all very cozy, but the system is closer to benevolent fascism than to capitalism. The Japanese are our most important Pacific ally, and the average Japanese is better off and more free than anybody else in Asia, but it would do no harm to suggest that if the Japanese want an end to corruption

## ESSAY

the way to begin is to build a wall between politics and business. The alternative is corporate statism or state socialism, both of which stifle the competitive spirit and willingness to take risks that characterize Americans and Japanese.

Just as Japan is painfully benefiting from the aftermath of Watergate, America can benefit from the lessons of the Japanese Watergate.

Well-intentioned politicians in America are today calling for a "partnership" between business and government. To outlaw the business cycle, the new Carterites are turning toward the Humphrey vision of a national economic planning board. To fight unemployment without inflation, they are talking of Federal makework payrolls and wage-price guidelines.

That is the wrong direction for a free society. The best role of government in business is to set health and safety standards, to protect competition, to provide counter-cyclical insurance, and to get out of the way. No socialized employment, no five-year plans, no guidelines that turn into controls and undermine capital formation and collective bargaining. And no built-in corruption.

Remember "Japan, Inc." Too many American industrialists admired its amalgam of political power and money power. Too many American social planners smacked their lips over that tidy arrangement of economists and businesscrats.

The bottom line of the "partnership" is a loss of freedom, first economic and then personal. Perhaps that thought occurs to the man in the room the size of two tatami mats.

# D.'s for Everyone

Jack Geiger  
tor W. Sidel

continuing furor about minority and other students to medical a pervasive moral and

omsday warnings of and in angry lawsuits most able applicants the just rewards of ents) that precious ards of quality are The other side, just argues that those ing maintained.

cusation and rebuttal, ck with citations of admission-test scores, not averages, national xamination scores, and of "quality."

ists are not looking at the socially central t is the purpose of n in our society? And standards—for admission, for performance sent to that purpose? licity argue that the once competent phy- the standards of com- rwhelmingly, if not ex- cal and quantitative.

there is a broader pose of medical educa- e competent physicians e health care needs of ion. For this purpose, nust include technical humane concern and cal diversity.

n contrasts with the of "competence" and s about the relevance measures of it. Car- Biological knowledge of technical skills are he practice of good e know of an evidence d or scientific attain- n-acceptable minimum able to competence in care needs.

vidence, to our knowl- sion-test scores, grade- or national medical- tion scores are reliable the quality of clinical, y medical graduates, one evidence that the and grade-point per- sors likely to become ademics and specialists We need some of those) to become providers ealth care to patients

a great many of those) more to the practice deep understanding of nd social backgrounds

of patients makes the physician a better healer.

Study after study has demonstrated how closely tied a patient's cultural and social life, his familial and community setting, are to his symptoms, their effective treatment, and in some instances to the cause and the amelioration of the disease itself.

The technically and socially competent physician, given an adequate minimum of scientific and intellectual ability, may be the one who can best respond to these needs of patients. The vertical, quantitative argument about thresholds—test scores and grade-points—obscures the need for breadth and diversity.

Almost everyone, on every side of the argument, agrees that there are at least twice as many students who meet the basic intellectual requirements for medical education as are actually able to be accommodated in United States medical schools. Then how do we choose among them? Here we come to the issue of equity.

We believe we should use evidence of cultural and social background to make certain that all of our people have at least some physicians to turn to—if they wish—who are attuned to their own cultural and social backgrounds, who are interested in meeting primary health-care needs, and who may be likelier to work where the needs are greatest.

In this broader perspective, the "disadvantaged" applicant of any race or ethnic background, even though he or she may need remediation or help to compensate for the lower-quality underfinanced preparatory education our society consistently provides for the poor, may in fact have advantage for practice that no formal training can create in others. Choosing medical students in this way would indeed represent a changing of current standards. Changing standards does not mean lowering them. It means broadening them. And that may be an important way of raising them.

This approach would go beyond the narrowly technical—one might almost say tribal—standards by which medical educators now strive to prodigy graduates uniformly in their own image. It would go beyond equity, which simply promises uniform treatment from now on, to equity, which takes diversity and the remediation of past injustice as valid social purposes.

In our view, that would improve, not endanger, the quality of our medical-school graduates. And that, in turn, would be good for patients and those who will become patients—that great, diverse, rural, urban, black, red, yellow, brown and white American population called all of us.

H. Jack Geiger, M.D., and Victor W. Sidel, M.D., are professors of community medicine in New York medical schools.

'It is far more than a lingering disillusionment associated with Watergate.'

by usurpation that seems to defy the American credo that ours is "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

No one can measure just how much of this dissatisfaction is directed at the power that judges have assumed under the theory of "judicial review," but it is a widespread concern that some Federal judges have exceeded their authority and have gone too far in trying to force compliance with socially motivated rulings without the consent of the governed.

Of course, how one votes for President may have little or no effect on what the judges do; since they are almost free of popular accountability. But the people do look to their Presidents for guidelines, and Presidents do make judicial appointments. So how candidates have expressed themselves on such highly emotional issues as busing and capital punishment can become decisive in a hotly contested campaign.

Mr. Carter has said he supports capital punishment for certain specified crimes, and favors busing only as a last resort. Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan have advocated capital punishment and vigorously assailed busing.

Obviously, busing is still a major issue in the minds of voters, and polls have indicated that a majority do not see eye to eye with the Supreme Court's past rulings, or the actions of a United States district judge in ordering the court's takeover of the Boston high school involved in racial turmoil because of his busing order. This latest action appears to be in direct violation of the people's will.

In fact, throughout the country, citizens have been angered by high-handed court decisions gagging the press, setting aside school board elections, prohibiting the killing of swarms of blackbirds that were destroying crops and spreading disease.

Although the Supreme Court in recent months has neutralized much of the anti-court criticism growing out of the Warren Court's due-process rulings often favoring self-confessed criminals, crime remains a prime con-

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Does the co-op system really work? John Nakamura thinks so. He and his family are cotton growers in Southern California.

John belongs to a marketing cooperative that processes his cotton for him and sells it to textile mills. His co-op, which competes with many other companies, strives to succeed by offering a high-quality raw product at moderate prices.

When John delivers cotton to his co-op, he receives a partial payment for it. As his crop

is processed and sold, he receives a series of "progress payments"—these lead up to a final year-end payment based upon the total price his cotton earns in the marketplace. How much the Nakamuras receive depends on how well the co-op's products sell, and obviously, some years are more rewarding than others. But the

most important thing the co-op provides for John and his family is a lasting market for their raw cotton, something they wouldn't be able to count on any other way. And the most important thing co-ops offer you—the consumer—is a continuing supply of food and fiber at reasonable prices.

But there's a snag.

Co-ops are currently faced with a grave problem. Despite all evidence, some people in government question whether co-ops are really needed by the millions of family farmers who belong to them. These critics are relatively few in number, but their collective voice is loud enough to attract attention in Congress—attention that could result in legislation that threatens the family farmer concept in America.

Let's do everything we can to make sure that new laws strengthen farmer cooperatives rather than weaken them. After all, just as co-ops count on consumers, consumers count on co-ops; they deserve your support.



John Nakamura Cotton Grower

Firebaugh, California Cooperative Member

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New Head of Yeshiva U.

Norman Lamm

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Dr. Norman Lamm—a philosopher, author, teacher and chemist who became a rabbi—is not one to quail before an academic or a religious controversy. Although an articulate spokesman for Orthodox Judaism, he was in the foreground in his demand that Orthodox synagogues cooperate with bodies of Reform and Conservative Judaism in problems confronting the American Jewish community.

As a result, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, at its convention two years ago, remained in the Synagogue Council of America. "A withdrawal," Dr. Lamm remarked at the time, "is a symbol of the splitting of Orthodoxy from the rest of the American Jewish community."

This independent quality, his colleagues and students say, is likely to be reflected in his presidency of Yeshiva University, which was announced yesterday.

'Vigor of Mind' Max J. Etra, the chairman of Yeshiva's board of trustees, which elected Dr. Lamm to his new post, said: "Yeshiva University, with its 7,000 students, needs the vigor of mind and spirit of Dr. Lamm, who is undaunted in speaking out on the problems confronting our society today. He will provide us with intellectual and spiritual leadership."

The 48-year-old Dr. Lamm, a professor of Jewish philosophy at Yeshiva in Washington Heights, is the first American-born head of the 91-year-old institution. He assumes the post immediately. As its third president, he succeeds Dr. Samuel Belkin, who died this year and had played a major role in the development of the polyversity during his 33-year tenure as president.

Dr. Lamm is particularly known for his writings and discourses interpreting Jewish law in relation to science, technology and philosophy in today's society.

Author of Books In his book "The Royal Reach," Dr. Lamm condemned "doing your own thing," calling it "self-indulgence, self-concern, self-enhancement and self-pity." "When we do that," he wrote, "we can make no creative contribution to society." In his book "Faith and Doubt," Dr. Lamm, writing on how Judaism confronts the possibility of an "extra-terrestrial life," said: "God makes Himself available to His creatures where ever they are. He is not a social snob who will not be seen in the cosmic slums and alleys."

A strong supporter of all-

day Jewish schools. Dr. Lamm said, "Religious education is a matter not of priority or preference but of sheer survival."

Dr. Lamm has been described as a "scholar rooted in Jewish tradition and open to the broad currents of Western thought." Because of his knowledge of Talmudic law, his opinions have been quoted in decisions of the United States Supreme Court, once by Chief Justice Earl Warren and again by Justice William O. Douglas.

Ready Wit Known for a quick wit and ready laughter among students and colleagues at Yeshiva, Dr. Lamm is blue-eyed, has a small brown beard and, as one colleague noted, "moves like a spritzer and is unflinching in quick answer."

Dr. Lamm was born in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yeshiva in 1949, graduating summa cum laude as a chemistry major. During Israel's war of independence in 1948, he worked on a munitions research project under the direction of Dr. Ernst D. Bergmann, who later became the



Orthodox but independent

head of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Lamm did graduate study in chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He was ordained at Yeshiva University's affiliated theological seminary in 1951. In 1966, he was awarded his doctorate in Jewish philosophy from Yeshiva, where he joined the faculty in 1959.

Dr. Lamm is married to the former Mindella Mehlter, and they have four children—Chaya, 21; Joshua, 20; Shalom, 17; and Sara, 15. They live hard by the Jewish Center at 131 West 86th Street, where Dr. Lamm was the spiritual leader for 18 years.

U.S. Aide Hints Teamster Pension Bid

By LEE DEMBART

Federal investigators are discussing the possibility of voluntary steps by the largest pension fund of the international Brotherhood of Teamsters that would limit the investigation of the fund.

But officials in the Labor Department, which has been leading the year-long investigation of the fund's activities, insist they would not agree to a settlement that did not insure full protection for the 500,000 workers who are members of the fund or retired teamsters who are drawing pensions from the fund.

In response to several inquiries concerning negotiations with the teamsters' Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund, James K. Hutchinson, who is in charge of the Labor Department investigation, said: "We are interested in voluntary relief and compliance in any case, but only when we are satisfied that it fully meets the standards of the law."

Not Insisting on Glory A senior official of the Labor Department said, "We're not going to walk away from a settlement just because it denies us our glorious day in court."

In the last month or so, the pension fund, realizing that the

Government has been closing in on it, has begun a campaign to clean itself up—or at least give such an impression.

Last week it became known that two trustees, who had invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination before Labor Department hearings, were being forced to resign. One of them is William Presser, a teamster vice president from Cleveland who has been convicted of crimes three times.

Mr. Hutchinson insisted that a promise by the pension fund that things would be all right from now on would not end the Government's interest in past practices.

"Prospective compliance does not necessarily resolve issues of past liability," he said.

Under the Federal pension law, trustees can be held personally liable for losses a pension fund incurs as a result of their wrongdoing.

Old Wrongs Stressed One high Labor Department official said of Mr. Presser's resignation, "Assuming that wrongdoing has occurred, does the mere fact that an individual has walked away absolve him from the personal fiduciary responsibilities of the act?"

The discussions between the Labor Department and the pension fund began as a result of the Internal Revenue Service's

revocation of the fund's tax-exempt status late in June.

The fund's lawyers have been continuing talks with the I.R.S. about that action, and the service has been under pressure to modify its ruling before Aug. 31, when part of the ruling is to take effect.

"We are sitting in on those talks," a source in the Labor Department said. "The fund is offering to do some things that we think would be good for them to do. But we are not going to buy off on anything that doesn't resolve the problems that we have begun to see."

The Justice Department has joined in investigating the pension fund's 1966 tax exemption. Just after James R. Hoffa, the former teamster president, disappeared, Civil matters are to be handled by the Labor Department, which is to refer criminal matters to Justice. The Internal Revenue Service has now agreed to coordinate its efforts more with the Labor and Justice Departments.

Mr. Hutchinson insisted that investigation was continuing on schedule despite the negotiations with the fund. "We are proceeding precisely on the course we had planned at the outset," he said.

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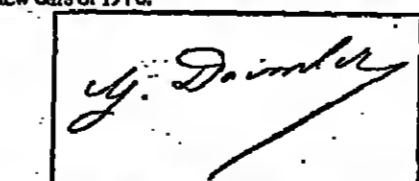
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Coney Island, a Mite Gray, Still a 'Honky-Tonk' World

By LUCINDA FRANKS

Each morning, Freddie Moran comes out of his house, his head still vibrating from the Thunderbolt roller coaster that shakes and shimmies above him all night, gulps some salt-sea air, surveys the chipped marquees and carousels—their gay colors gooa gray with age—and thinks what a very good life it is indeed.

The bands of John Philip Sousa have given way to the blasting of scratched amplified records. The couples who took rides along the Coney Island boardwalk in fine wicker rolling chairs are ghosts now. The stuffed teddy bears are dirty, and the cotton candy comes prepackaged in what looks like little plastic body bags.

In the desolate slums surrounding the park, garbage bumps along the gutters like sagebrush, and the dark-skinned fortunetellers slump asleep in their booths.

The neighborhoods surrounding the amusement park have gone to seed—elaborate redevelopment plans begun in 1973 have been abandoned because of state and municipal fiscal crises, leaving gaping blocks of rubble, half-demolished tenements and structurally defective high-rise apartment buildings. And the park itself has been decaying piece by piece for some years.

Something There

And yet, inside the park, there is something—in the voices of the harkers that bid the idle enter a kingdom of weird animals or of two-headed babies and gangsters in war, in the creaking cars that spin and twist and whip the merry-go-rounds and the shooting galleries and the fun houses—there is something there that refuses to perish.

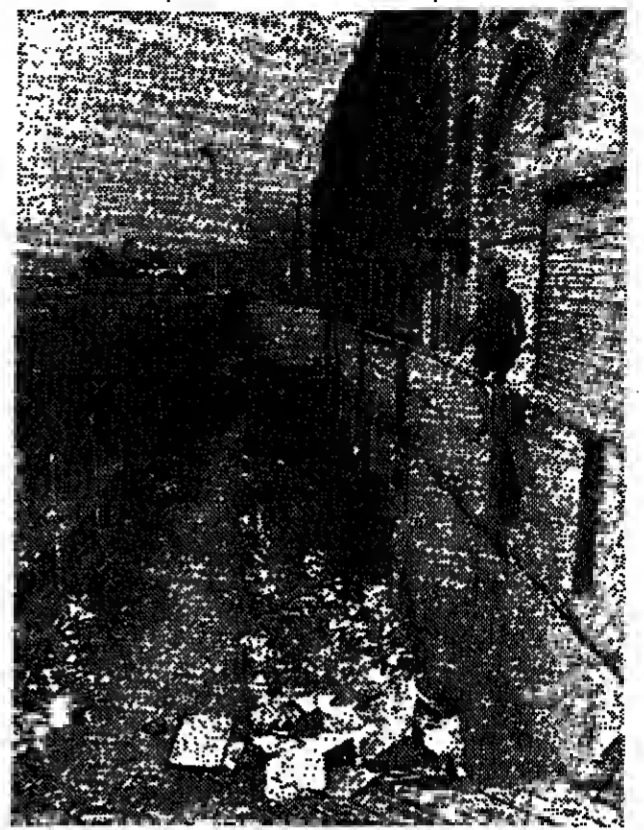
"It's the only place where a law-abiding mao can come and make a complete fool of himself," said Mr. Moran, a round hulk of a man whose family has owned and literally lived in the Thunderbolt (which is riveted to his house) for 50 years.

"You go ask a 12-year-old kid, and everyone somewhere is a 12-year-old kid, what he sees," he said. "He sees the lights and the rides, he's not bothered by a tin can or a piece of trash in the air."

Coney Island is like an old courtesan, her hair frizzled, teeth cracked and too much rouge on her cheeks, she is gutsy and earthy and past caring about the formal niceties of her trade. And she is comfortable within her circle of old-timers.

Amid the topsy-turvy world of the park, some of the old hands who have worked at Coney all their lives grow wistful these days.

"Oh, it was nice back when they used to stand in



Near the boardwalk, at 18th Street, an abandoned lot fills with garbage as the summer season goes by.

lines to give me their palms," sighed an aging "Reader and Advisor" on the boardwalk near 12th Street. All around her were relics from the past: a sign reading "Up-to-date bathing suits for hire," a place where one can take baths, a boarded-up puppet booth crowned by a huge rotting papier-mâché clown.

"Now, they only come once in a while," she said, sitting on her couch, sewing a bathing suit. "They get their futures from computers. But we all know each other here. We hang together in hard times. Maybe it's time for a rest."

Over near Mr. Moran's Thunderbolt stands a corpulent female puppet in a striped dress, with a miniature clown placed oddly between her knees, who emits constant witch-like peals of laughter. She is to the window of a fun house, and her laughter is supposed to lure people in—perhaps only to escape her hysterical cries.

'Eerie Now'

"This place is eerie now," said Margaret Smiley Malone, whose parents ran boat rides at the park when she was a child. "I grew up here, and now this is the first time I've been back in more than 10 years."

"It used to be rather elegant, with Mardi Gras and baby parades," she said, keeping her grandchildren from out of town in tow. "But there's something intriguing about it even now. It's a honky-tonk world."

Businessmen in the Coney Island area, although they

are sanguine about the amusement park's survival, are bitter about the waste they feel has been laid to surrounding neighborhoods, particularly Mermaid Avenue from West 21st to West 37th Streets, because of the city's cutoff of urban-renewal funds.

"Back in the 1920's, this used to be God's country," said Vincent Tesoriero, a real estate man on Surf Avenue, adjacent to the park. "Everyone knew everyone else. We were a lot of little ethnic areas, and people loved and helped each other. Now the city has ruined any chance of getting that back."

Planning Scored

The city bought and condemned property for urban redevelopment that Mr. Tesoriero has owned since 1918. But now, half demolished, it is a home for rats, derelicts and garbage.

The feeling among residents and community leaders is that Coney Island was a victim of a lack of overall planning by public agencies that began piecemeal redevelopment projects only to abandon them when money ran out.

Between 1960 and 1973, 15 major housing developments were completed and occupied. In 1973, the New York City Planning Commission issued a report outlining grandiose plans for completely rebuilding the midsection and eastern portion of the Coney Island peninsula—plans that never came to fruition.

The neighborhoods have been torn up, made worse than they were aod forsaken," said Jerry Rosenfeld, the president of the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce. "It is a great dumping ground."

New Rides

Mr. Rosenfeld and others are more optimistic about the amusement park. They say that proposed plans for a park on Staten Island would probably not affect Coney Island.

"For a 50-cent subway ride, a mao can come here for a day's outing at the beach and at the park," Mr. Rosenfeld said. "Any amusement park in Staten Island would draw entirely different crowds—people who could afford the mooney and time to get there, for one thing."

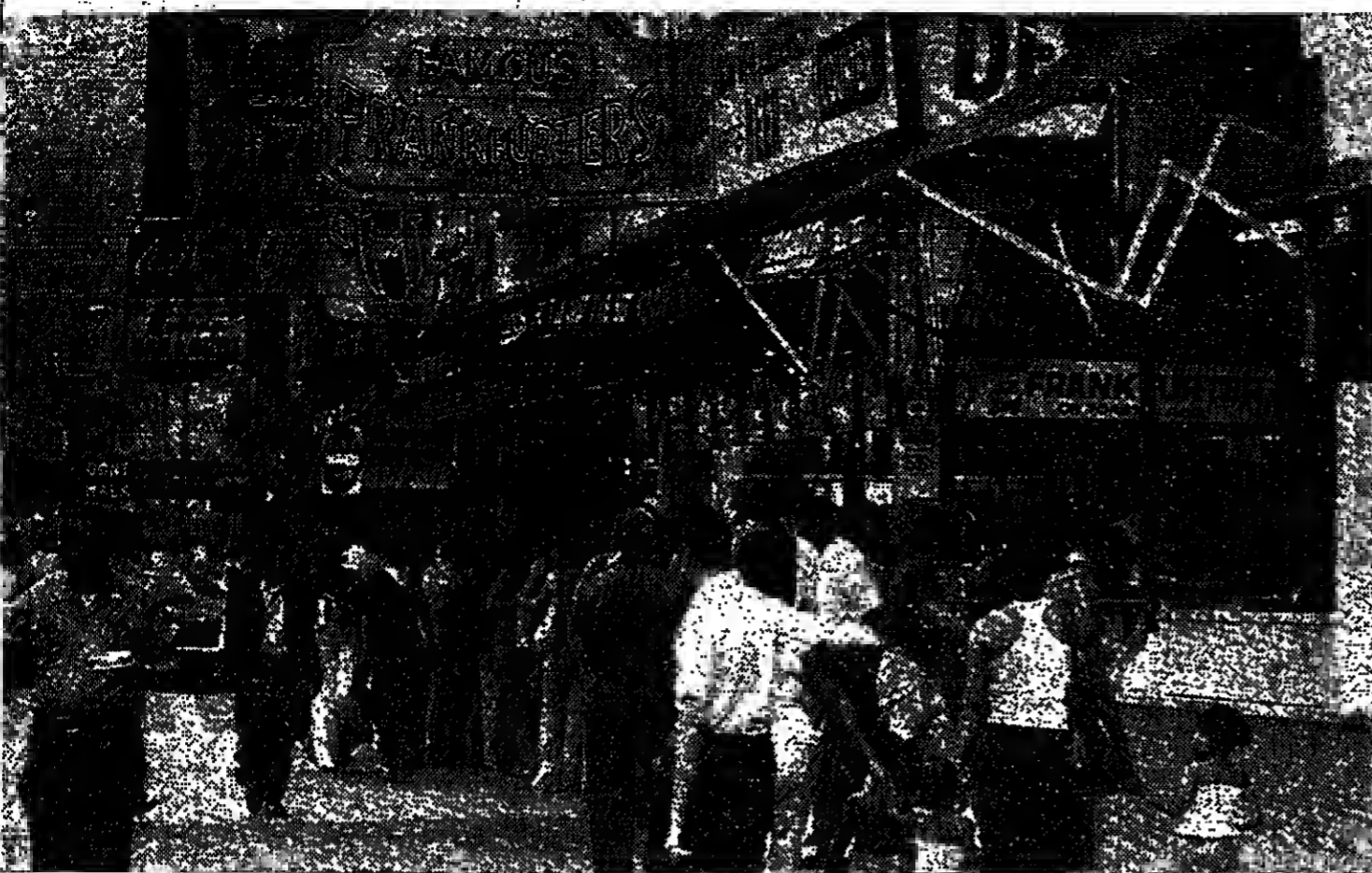
Mr. Rosenfeld said that business at Coney Island this year had not significantly dropped off. Although some rides have been closed, he said, there has been an investment of about \$3 million in new rides.

"There's no arguing that Coney Island crowds and profits have slowly declined over the past 15 years," he said. "But at least there has been no dramatic drop lately. In fact, during Op Sail and Fourth of July week, we did a record business, even though the main attractions were elsewhere in the city." "You have to understand that this is a poor man's paradise," he added. "As long as people are poor there will always be a Coney Island."

Nude Bathers Rained Out Of Protest on Cape Cod

TRURO, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—Rain forced the postponement of today's planned nude sit-in at Head of the Meadow Beach until next Saturday.

"We believe in nudity, but we also believe in sanity," said Les Baxandall, spokesman for the Free Beach committee. "It would be crazy for us to go out there today." The demonstration had been intended to protest a ban by National Park Service on nude bathing at the Cape Cod National Seashore.



along Surf Avenue on Coney Island. Though the area has been declining for 15 years, there are some who think it's just fine.

Tarantulas Are Eluding Federal Regulatory Web

MES P. STERBA

to The New York Times, Aug. 4—A oarctic was oozing through the two years ago at a border in Laredo, it alerted United States Customs Agents to an convey.

e car's back seat, the and a gunysack th tarantulas. That in ardly astounding given things people try to to the United States. not came later. rantic shuffle through ooks, the ageots dis- at the tarantula was one of those rare merican life not regu- e Federal Government. na made the same dis- ew weeks ago. At a the Government regu- things, from the con- ge juice to the length when "too much Gov- and bureaucratic inter- become major pol- those hnge, hairy- tinue to escape the slatory web.

the Code of Federal fills an entire room- eral Register publishes new regulations daily, ould find no bureau- rment and no agency signed to meddling in la's affairs.

got interested because the Animal and Plant Service of the United tment of Agriculture. ple had written him permits to import ta-

rantulas. He normally issues permits to import foreign insects after checking to make sure they are not harmful plant or animal pests. Tarantulas are not listed as pests—technically they are not insects—so Mr. Lima concluded that he had no jurisdiction and thus o permit from his office was re- quired.

Sensing Federal responsibility elsewhere, however, he decided to check around the bureaucracy so as not to mislead the permit applicants. First he got in touch with Dr. Ralph E. Crabill Jr., curator of spiders and centipedes at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History. Dr. Crabill said he saw a potential problem:

"I myself don't like to see the public buying tarantulas as pets unless they can be awfully sure of what the thing is and where it came from. Who knows where these suppliers get them. I'm personally pretty leary of the whole idea because there are tarantulas

Continued on Page 26, Column 1



Tim Ives, a graduate student in zoology, with his pet tarantula, a Mexican redleg

24, Slain on Job; 10 Injured

graduate of rsity of New ork died early yest- just two days job to help lid parents. ruce Scher of ueward, Flush- s shot in the e before 2:30 ound slumped by two police- Poln Grounds at 2937 Eighth 58th Street, who found the rsonal belong- the front seat. artem Hospital, rounounced dead, who graduated ehman College taken the cab- cause he could rk and needed r his parents, ie Scher, rela- ight, along with n Joseph, who ese Manhattan d from the So- Poland in 1959 to the United a, the relatives

ad worked for a or, but has not rk since suffer- heart attacks. aid that robbery rent "motive for it that they had ms Service Car- ge where Mr. n employed as a days before his chers said they chanced to get to ut that he had family's flight et Union. god kid," one of s said, "who me to a land of July he found it

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Pakistan's refusal, despite intense American pressure, to drop plans to develop its own nuclear reprocessing plant has brought relations between the two countries to a near crisis. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Lahore yesterday for talks with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It was understood that Mr. Kissinger was prepared to tell Mr. Bhutto not only that the United States Government would not permit the sale of fighter-bombers to Pakistan but that all American economic aid might be cut off unless the Pakistanis yielded on the issue. [Page 1, Column 5.]

Efforts to bring about a cease-fire in Lebanon became deadlocked. Leftists and Palestinians accused Syrian forces of deliberately delaying a cease-fire that had been scheduled for last Thursday to enable the rightists to occupy more territory. Fighting raged in Beirut's commercial center, already devastated, and there were clashes in the suburbs and around the beleaguered Palestinian refugee camp of Tell Zaatar, where the International Red Cross has had to suspend its evacuation of the wounded. The leftist press predicted a new all-out attack on the camp by rightist Christians following the capture by Christians of the nearby Moslem enclave of Al Nabaa. [3-1-2.]

National

President Ford said that he wants a middle-of-the-road Republican as a running mate, not someone as "extreme" as Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Ronald Reagan's choice for Vice President. Mr. Ford said that putting Mr. Schweiker on the Reagan ticket "hasn't produced results" for Mr. Reagan. The President made his remarks in an interview that was released for publication to coincide with the second anniversary of his accession to the Presidency. Meantime, John B. Connally, who has been believed to be a likely running mate on the Ford ticket, said it was "highly questionable" whether he would agree to run for Vice President. [1-3.]

President Ford went to Philadelphia, where he made a brief address at the closing session of the 41st International Eucharistic Congress and he told the audience of about 100,000 Roman Catholics that he shared

their concern over "the increased irreverence for life." This remark won sustained enthusiastic applause from the listeners who apparently took it as an allusion to the anti-abortion movement. Pope Paul VI also made an address by satellite from Italy. [1-3-4.]

The mysterious respiratory disease in Pennsylvania killed two more people, bringing the number of deaths to 27. State officials and the American Legion asked everyone who attended the American Legion state convention in Philadelphia last month, where the illness is believed to have had its origin, to meet at Legion posts throughout the state tonight, where they will be asked to reply to a questionnaire relating to their activities at the convention. The answers might help an intensive investigation into the cause of the disease. [1-2-4.]

Clarence M. Kelley, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said in a television interview that he had deliberately been "deceived" by aides who withheld from him knowledge of a number of illegal burglaries by F.B.I. agents in recent years. He said that he was investigating which subordinates had participated in the deception that, he said, was "cause for concern." [1-1.]

The body of John Rosselli, an organized crime figure who had been missing 11 days, was found in a 55-gallon oil drum floating in intracoastal waters in north Miami. The Dade County chief deputy medical examiner said that there was "no doubt that it was a gangland killing." Mr. Rosselli, who was 70 years old, last year acknowledged in Senate hearings his role in a plan by the Central Intelligence Agency to assassinate Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba in the early 1960's. [16-4-7.]

Metropolitan

Residents of the New York City metropolitan area were advised by the National Service to keep watch on a hurricane moving northward along the Atlantic coast that could bring "torrential rains" to the city and its suburbs today or tonight. The hurricane watch—short of an actual warning—followed a forecast of heavy rains, increasing winds and very high tides, possibly continuing tomorrow, even if the hurricane changes its direction or dies down. [14-5.]

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Quotation of the Day

"If I find those who have knowledgeable, knowingly, intentionally deceived me, I will take some action." —Clarence M. Kelley, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, referring to aides who withheld information about illegal burglaries by bureau agents. [1-1.]

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Back to work at Bellevue, Adelle Martin served juice for patients, Roy McCollum swept up one of the rooms and Frank Cardona unloaded bedsheets in the laundry.

### Joint Effort Hopes to Ease Tensions at Rikers Island

#### A Monthlong Program, Starting Today, to Be Conducted by Correction Board and Correction Officers' Unions

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

A monthlong effort to lessen racial tensions and curb mounting violence at the Adolescent Reception and Detention Center on Rikers Island will be started today by the Board of Correction and correction officers' unions.

Peter F. Tufo, chairman of the watchdog Correction Board, will visit the Rikers prison complex this morning with guards, captains and deputy wardens from other institutions to talk with inmates and officers and assess problems.

Since last March, 67 youthful prisoners and seven officers have been injured in five incidents, caused mainly by conflicts between black and Hispanic inmates.

Approved by Warden

Mr. Tufo visited the adolescent prison yesterday to talk with guards and inmates and inform them of the program starting today. He said the effort had the approval of the warden, Arthur Rubin.

"The institution is well stocked with lethal weapons," he reported. "I have been informed that the young inmates have caches of metal weapons fashioned into knives, wood spikes and 'brass' knuckles made from ashcan handles."

He said that observation and efforts to mediate between the warring inmates and guards would be conducted by teams from his advisory citizen board and visiting members of the Correction Officers Association, the Correction Captains Association and the Deputy Wardens Association.

Observation Period

"We hope in the next several weeks to explore every aspect of the institution's functioning and speak with and learn from inmates, officers and employees in every housing unit and area of the facility," he added. "After the observation period, recommendations for corrective action will be submitted to Corrections Commissioner Benjamin Malcolm and Mayor Beame."

The adolescent center is the newest of six prison buildings on Rikers Island and houses more than 1,000 young men between the ages of 15 and 20 who are awaiting trial.

"New York's newest prison is in trouble," Mr. Tufo said yesterday. "It was opened three years ago amid proud boasts that its campus-like design and specially selected and trained core of young officers heralded a new day of corrections in this city. Today it is the scene of violence and fear among its inmates and dissension among its officers."

He listed five recent outbreaks of violence at the adolescent facility as follows:

March 15—A dispute between black and Hispanic inmates in which 24 were injured, with 16 suffering stab wounds and four requiring surgery.

April 23—An inmate stabbed by five other prisoners.

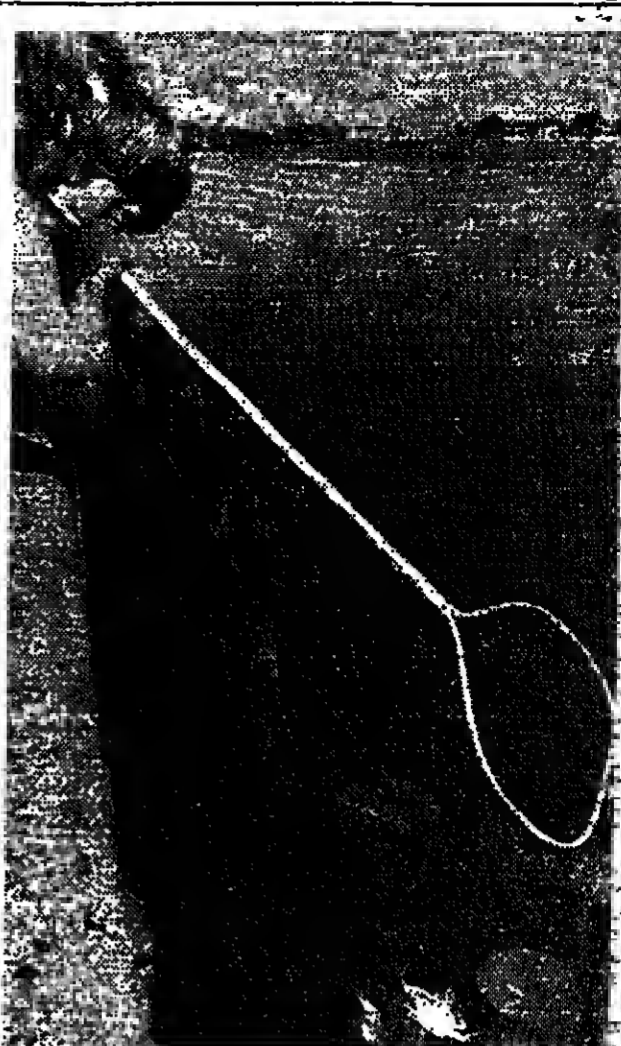
April 28—A fight between correction officers and inmates, resulting in injuries to four officers and two inmates.

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June 18—Two officers injured when attacked by inmates.

A few hours before Mr. Tufo visited Rikers yesterday, the body of a 21-year-old inmate was found hanging in his cell there at the Men's House of Detention.

The dead man, Tracy Ford, had been awaiting trial for attempted murder. He had been admitted to the prison June 25. It was the fourth inmate suicide there this year, and Commissioner Malcolm ordered an investigation.



A crab being netted from the small stone bridge over Grassy Bay in Queens last Thursday.

### Hospitals Returning to Normal After Strike

ANOR BLAU

Professors were no longer on the hospital floors at the Metropolitan Hospital Center yesterday. Maria Gonzalez, a nurse, was glad to be in the care of the hospital as it returned to normal after a 10-day strike of non-nurses that ended at 11:30 p.m. last night.

At Bellevue, Edward Stolzenberg, associate executive director, said that 87 percent of the staff had shown up—compared to 80 or 82 percent on normal Sundays—and that many were being used to reopen and sterilize operating rooms, reopen sections of the building and prepare for a backlog of elective surgery and clinic patients.

Still, there were enough workers available to provide extra attention to patients. Mr. Stolzenberg said, "To be honest, I would say they are receiving more than usual care. This was true to some extent during the strike."

He recalled observing through a window as an emergency patient was brought in by a police car, and "this guy had 50 doctors around him, and nurses."

Two patients interviewed at Bellevue, however, thought services had diminished, not expanded, during the walkout.

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business as usual, with at least two hospitals reporting that absenteeism was less than usual.

Arthur R. Washington, associate executive director of the Harlem Hospital Center, said he had more workers than were needed. "Some of the people weren't sure what shifts they were working, so they came in," he said.

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### Air-Pollution Index Criticized by Levitt

By PETER KIBBS

State Comptroller Arthur Levitt asserted yesterday that New York City and New York State had failed to control motor-vehicle pollution in the city, and he branded the city's air-pollution index "a public relations tool" that had misled the public.

Based on air samplings from three city measuring stations on high-traffic streets, he said, carbon monoxide emitted from automobile exhausts had levels double and triple the Federal standards last year.

While Federal standards call for nine parts of carbon monoxide per million parts of air to be exceeded not more than once a year, Mr. Levitt said, the standard was exceeded all 302 days measured last year at the Queensboro Bridge in Manhattan, with readings up to 34.

The city index attempts to classify overall air quality city-wide, but an audit by Mr. Levitt showed that only when air was designated "good" did it meet Federal standards. Mr. Levitt said other labels were "misconstrued by the public" and "may imply a more favorable condition than warranted."

On motor-vehicle pollution, Mr. Levitt said, "60 percent of the problem resides in Detroit," with new car designs within Federal—not city—power. The city is currently appealing on varying grounds against an April order by the United States Court of Appeals here to comply with a "clean air" plan for tolls on East River bridges and a ban on much midtown taxi cruising.

Mr. Levitt's study credited the city with reducing pollution from particulates, such as soot, and from sulfur dioxide, by concentrating major efforts on upgrading incinerators and oil burners.

But the study said the city and state "did not significantly implement abatement strategies for mobile sources," with no compliance on the taxi cruising ban and bridge tolls, failure to limit truck delivery hours in Manhattan and delay in establishing state centers to inspect heavy-duty vehicles.

Mr. Levitt said that "transportation-source pollution" prolongs "a health hazard" and "raises doubts as to whether city air will conform to Federal standards" by a deadline delayed to next year. In that event, he warned, the Federal Government can "mandate city-state implementation."

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### Queens Bridge Is Still a Haven For Neighborhood Fishermen

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

"I been here on this bridge since it was built back in the '30's," William Herzog said, balancing his fishing rod. "And I was fishing these waters long before that, well over 50 years. I'd say it's been since my father brought me out here and taught me to fish."

A retired machinist, from the Richmond Hill section of Queens, Mr. Herzog, a grizzled, weathered, deeply tanned man with the faraway look of the habitual fisherman, waved at the large crowd on the Queens bridge and said that this was the way it usually was almost any summer day.

"His wife, Gertrude, added: 'Our son—he is past 40 now—he was raised on this bridge. In those days you used to be able to park a car here at night. We used to give him his bottle and he'd fall asleep in the car and we'd catch fish and crabs.'"

Two of their four grandchildren were squinting along their lines into the rippling water. The other two had gone off with their father to get more bait.

Similar to City Stoop

The family group was among hundreds gathered in the hot sun on pedestrian walks between which automobiles sped and over which planes shrieked as they came in low for landings at Kennedy International Airport. This bridge may be the most stable neighborhood in the city. Crossing Grassy Bay, connecting Howard Beach, Queens, to the city, it has the traditional and democratic spirit of an old-fashioned city stoop.

It is not uncommon to find three generations of a family on this bridge, which for some 40 years has been an oasis for many thousands of residents from Queens and Brooklyn.

At first they came by bus—it was a nickel fare then. Now they usually come in their own automobiles, which they park without charge on Federal land on the eastern end of the bridge, unpack their fishing paraphernalia, boxes and freezers of food, radios, folding chairs and take positions on the pedestrian walks of this city oasis.

The place and atmosphere are as important as the sport to many of these fishing folk. In fact, John Pregaris, of 97-07 161st Avenue, Howard Beach, Queens, who was fishing with his grown son, Bob, was throwing back a snapper he had just caught.

"I catch them and throw them back," he said. "They are small. But it's not just that. I come here for the fun."

"It's the Spirit"

Abe Goldwasser, who has passed the age of 70, and is also from Howard Beach, was on the bridge with his grandson, Jeffrey Kaufman, 14 years old.

"It's not just the fish," he said. "It's the spirit of this place. We get to know one another."

Habitues of this special neighborhood, picking their way along the stone walks among the fishing gear and seaweed—and the holes in the pavement—will often ask one another for bait, comment on their luck or lack of it and tell stories of earlier years.

But of particular interest this summer has been the increase in the number of fish and crabs being caught. Many of the old-timers think this means that the water is becoming cleaner. Some, however, say it is just a 20-year cycle in crab life. But still others point out that the presence of fluke is proof that the water is improving.

However, near the parking areas, are signs posted by the



The New York Times/Aug. 9, 1976

United States Department of Interior's National Park Service, reading: "Polluted water unsafe to enter. Agua contaminada no entre."

Veterans of this bridge—those questioned yesterday have never bothered to find out if it has a name—may have to read the signs, but they know that the water has become purer.

Alice Cody, who is from the Astoria section of Queens, fished in a crab trap, looked at the butterflyfish bait and said:

"Pretty expensive bait for a few crabs. When we were young—I won't say how long ago that was—we used to get dozens of blue crabs, sometimes 18 inches across from claw to claw." But the younger fishermen are optimistic about the future of Grassy Bay.

Steve Kilanowski, 24, and

his brother, Martin, 16, who had left their house at 208 North Henry Street, Brooklyn, about 3:30 in the morning, and had been fishing since before sunrise, had been netting crabs and pilings and were doing fairly well.

On the beach below the eastern end of the bridge, slimy in low tides, three youngsters were learning about marine life. Fred Baskin, 12, his sister, Carol, 9, and their cousin, Charles, 6, were turning over seaweed-covered flat stones, looking into the little tidal pools for pencil-thin pilot fish and crabs the size of a fingernail. They made a few finds.

"Now, you don't eat these," said Fred. "We come here because it's fun exploring."

New 'Community' Members

New to the bridge community were Ernest Sbaschlik, his wife, Claudia, and their two children, Ernest, 9, and Sharon, 7. The children had new rods and reels, and their father was using a borrowed one.

"My son talked me into this," said Mr. Sbaschlik, who lives in the Glendale section of Queens. "He was talking to his friend, whose father is a fisherman and takes his boy fishing. It was a chain-reaction."

He conceded that the snappers and crabs were rather small, but then, looking at the concentrated faces of his children as they tossed out their lines, he said:

"I guess it's not so important how big the catch is so long as it's something to justify the effort."

### Metropolitan Briefs

#### Suspect, 28, Found Hanged in Cell

A 28-year-old man arrested for burglary on the Lower East Side reportedly hanged himself yesterday in his cell in the 25th Precinct station house three and a half hours after his arrest. The prisoner, Edward Acevedo, of 34 Ludlow Street, who had reportedly been arrested 26 times since 1965 for burglary, tied one leg of his trousers around his neck and the other to a bar in the cell, where he had been placed six minutes earlier at 3:30 A.M., the police said. Mr. Acevedo was arrested after he reportedly stole \$10 at knife-point from a woman in her 13th-floor apartment at 170 Avenue D, at 11th Street, in the Wald Houses. He was reportedly captured while trying to escape by lowering himself to another floor.

#### Apparent East Orange Fire-Bombing

An apparent fire-bombing started a blaze in East Orange, N.J., at the home of a woman heading a drive to recall Mayor William S. Hart, according to the police there. After the fire, which reportedly caused minor damage to the three-story house of Susan Lotruglio at 389 North Arlington Avenue, the police found a broken bottle and rag remnants of a gasoline bomb nearby. Mrs. Lotruglio is a co-director and founder of the East Orange Taxpayers Association, which is attempting to recall Mayor Hart because of recent tax increases.

#### Woman Shot on Street in Queens

A 29-year-old woman from Sunnyside, Queens, was shot in the chest by a passenger in a moving car as she was walking on 61st Street near Woodside Avenue in Elmhurst, Queens. The woman, Naomi Burgos of 45-35 40th Street, who works as a barmaid in the neighborhood, was going home after visiting a friend when she was shot. The car then sped off. Miss Burgos was admitted to the intensive-care unit in the City Hospital Center in Elmhurst in critical condition.

#### From the Police Blotter:

A 78-year-old Bronx woman, robbed of her purse and then pushed down a flight of stairs in her apartment house five days ago, died late Saturday night in Montefiore Hospital of a head injury. The victim was Helen J. Shand of 2716 Marion Avenue in the Bedford Park section. A 39-year-old man who worked in an ice plant near a liquor store at 1003 Morris Avenue in the Melrose section of the Bronx was stabbed fatally in the store by one of two men who fled. The victim was identified as Willie McNeil of 18 West 107th Street, Manhattan. A 60-year-old Brooklyn man was found stabbed to death with his hunting knife in his apartment at 580 Empire Boulevard in the Crown Heights area. He may have been killed during a fight over a woman, the police said.

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N.H. ALLAN

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Page 33, Column 8

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The Rev. Wilburn T. Hendrix, the chaplain of the Washington Group, Inc., chatting with Beatrice Woods in the company's plant in Mayodan, N.C.

Clergymen Find Call in Industry

By MICHAEL C. JENSEN  
Special to The New York Times

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—  
For more than 15 years, the  
Rev. Wilburn T. Hendrix  
spent his days counseling and  
preaching, tending to his  
flock at the big Northwest  
Baptist Church here.

Then, three months ago,  
the 55-year-old clergyman  
abruptly gave up his snug  
harbor and plunged into the  
business world as industrial  
chaplain of the Washington  
Group Inc., a conglomerate  
that owns 17 textile mills  
and operates 60 food stores  
and ice cream shops.

Now, he walks up and  
down assembly lines chat-  
ting with the company's 5,000  
employees, ducks into confer-  
ence rooms for 15-minute  
counseling sessions and  
makes house calls to com-  
fort troubled workers.

Mr. Hendrix has joined a  
small but slowly growing

number of churchmen—prob-  
ably totaling somewhere be-  
tween 50 and 100—who are  
serving on a full-time paid  
basis as industrial chaplains.

The movement is rooted in  
the deep South, but it has  
also spread to such states as  
Texas, Maine, California and  
Pennsylvania. At least two na-  
tional associations provide  
literature and organizational  
training, and several denomina-  
tions maintain informa-  
tional clearing houses.

While most of the com-  
panies that employ chaplains  
are small to medium in size  
and are privately owned, a  
few large organizations, such  
as R. J. Reynolds Industries  
and Holiday Inns of America,  
also have a chaplain's office.

What makes pastors such  
as Mr. Hendrix leave their  
churches? Why do companies  
hire them? And what are the  
chaplains expected to accom-  
plish?

"I was too cloistered," said

Mr. Hendrix, as he strolled  
between rows of sewing ma-  
chine operators at the Wash-  
ington Group's textile plant  
in Mayodan, a mill town on  
the outskirts of Winston-  
Salem. "I needed to get out-  
side those four walls and get  
to people who might not be  
touched otherwise."

While personal satisfaction  
in helping one's fellow man  
is a powerful incentive for  
clergymen, the executives  
who establish corporate chap-  
laincies may not be guided by  
altruistic motives alone.

They often reason that a  
happy, well-adjusted worker  
is likely to be a productive  
worker—and a productive  
worker can help produce a  
healthy bottom-line profit—  
still the ultimate yardstick of  
corporate accomplishment.

Since signing on with the  
Washington Group, Mr. Hen-  
drix's counseling sessions

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

Washington and Business  
Industrialists Turn Timid on Politics

By PHILIP SHABECOFF  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—When it comes  
to speaking out on politics—or even to  
speaking in whispers—captains of Ameri-  
can business and industry seem not to be  
acting much like captains courageous these  
days.

Many leading businessmen, industrialists  
and financiers react to questions about  
their political views with the kind of  
terror they might be expected to display  
if someone were trying to pry loose a  
closely guarded corporate secret.

This tendency showed up in an informal  
survey that The New York Times con-  
ducted over a number of weeks among the  
chief executives of major corporations in  
an attempt to determine their opinions  
about the three remaining Presidential  
candidates—President Ford, Ronald Reagan  
and Jimmy Carter.

The Times contacted spokesmen for 25  
leading business—manufacturers, service  
companies, banks and financial institutions  
—to seek a brief telephone interview with

the head of each company. The executive  
would be asked only which candidate he  
preferred and why. Complete anonymity  
was promised—neither the executive nor  
the company would be identified in any  
way.

Among the 25 corporations, only four  
chief executives were willing to submit to  
the brief interview. Of these, only one  
seemed relaxed about it. The other three  
required solemn oaths by the reporter that  
their anonymity would indeed be assured.

Of the 21 other companies, about half  
the spokesmen did not even call back to  
say yes or no.

The most frequent excuse of those who  
did call back was that the boss was out  
of town and nobody in the company had  
any idea when he would be available for  
an interview.

One spokesman reported that the head  
of his company, a major utility, believed  
that as an executive of a regulated com-

Continued on Page 35, Column 6

U.S. Handbag Producers Battle Importers

By HERBERT KOSHEITZ

A battle is developing be-  
tween domestic producers of  
handbags and importers of  
handbags for the major share  
of the American market.  
Manufacturers in this coun-  
try, in an effort to survive,  
are determined to inject new  
styles and designs into the  
product. They also plan to  
step up their drive to hold  
down imports through Con-  
gressional action.

Domestic output is wan-  
ing. From a peak of 104.9  
million handbags in 1968,  
production declined to 76.1  
million in 1975, giving im-  
ports 43.8 percent of the  
handbag market of about 132  
million units. And the num-  
ber of domestic manufactur-  
ers has declined from 545  
in 1963 to fewer than 400  
today.

Still, compared with other  
types of fashion goods, the  
handbag business is consid-  
ered good. The wholesale  
value of all handbags in 1975  
was estimated at \$511.4 mil-  
lion, indicating a retail value  
of close to \$1 billion. While  
the unit output declined, the  
dollar volume (as a result of  
inflation) rose.

Retailers regard imports as  
crucial to their handbag  
operations. Mark Friedberg,  
handbag buyer for Saks Fifth  
Avenue, argued that the styl-  
ing and quality offered in  
better imports was not gen-  
erally offered by domestic  
manufacturers. But he added:  
"We also sell domestic bags.  
They are the biggest propor-  
tion of our business."  
Mrs. Lillian Press, the  
handbag merchandiser for



Handbags being stitched at the Jaclyn Manufacturing Corporation in West New York. American-made handbags are facing stiff competition from imports.

Lerner Shops, probably the  
third largest buyer of im-  
ports in the United States,  
said:  
"Buyers of higher-price  
merchandise look to Italy for  
better bags. Buyers for me-  
dium- and lower-price bags  
get fashion ideas in Italy  
that can be duplicated in the  
Orient at cheaper prices. In  
this way, the customer gets  
the most wonderful fashion  
at a cheaper price. I would  
say that fashion at a popular

price is the greatest incen-  
tive for imports."  
A spokesman for the J. C.  
Penney Company said: "Un-  
questionably imports, notab-  
ly from Italy, have had an in-  
novative influence on the hand-  
bag market. The majority of  
our handbags are domestic  
products, but the balance  
changes from year to year."  
The dispute has also in-  
volved Washington.  
Treasury Secretary Wil-  
liam E. Simon recently elim-

inated a 14 percent countervailing duty on leather bags imported from Brazil, a duty that had been imposed as a result of subsidies the Brazilian Government paid to handbag exporters.

The elimination of the countervailing duty, which had been applied to a total of about \$5 million worth of handbag exports, was linked to an agreement with Brazil  
Continued on Page 36, Column 1

BOWERY SAVINGS  
NOW 2D BIGGEST

Philadelphia Institution Wins  
Growth Race With Less  
Restriction on Deposits

By TERRY ROBARDS

A milestone has just been passed in the nation's thrift industry with the ascendancy of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society as the nation's largest savings bank, overtaking the Bowery Savings Bank of New York.

The event, which occurred during the last quarter, marked the first time since the last century that a New York savings bank has not ranked as the largest in the industry.

"It did not come as a surprise to us," said an officer of the Bowery, which had deposits of \$3.96 billion as of July 1. "We knew it was coming for some time." The Philadelphia bank's deposits on the same date totaled a little more than \$3.97 billion—scarcely \$10 million more.

The reasons for the Philadelphia bank's faster growth are basically regulatory. Under Pennsylvania law, branching is less restrictive. In addition, thrift institutions in Pennsylvania are permitted to accept corporate deposits; in New York they are not.

Other Differences

Pennsylvania thrift institutions are permitted to open branches in any county adjacent to their head offices, while branching in New York State is not restricted geographically but is restricted to only one new branch a year per bank.

The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, founded in 1816, has upward of 50 branches. The Bowery, founded 18 years later, has only 13 branches.

The ability of Pennsylvania-chartered institutions to accept corporate deposits has been another factor in the Philadelphia Society's faster growth. New York-chartered savings banks can accept deposits only from individual savers, plus charitable organizations.

The gap between the Philadelphia and New York thrift institutions, moreover, probably will widen as long as the more restrictive regulatory atmosphere exists in New York State. The Pennsylvania units have applied for the right to offer checking accounts, which have been offered by New York savings banks for the last two months following a revision of state law.

Legislative Outlook

Savings banks in New York are expected to increase their overall deposits over the long term as a result of their new ability to offer checking accounts, but this advantage will disappear as soon as the Pennsylvania institutions win the same right.

Legislation has been introduced from time to time in the New York Legislature to permit more branching by thrift institutions and to enable them to accept corporate deposits. However, no bills granting these powers have ever been enacted.

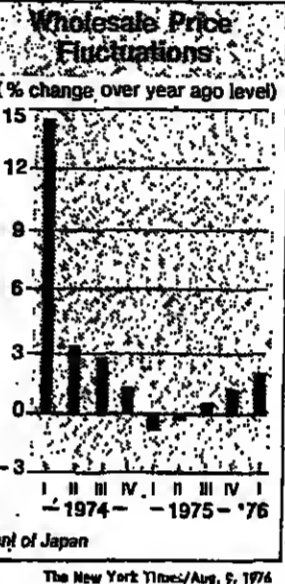
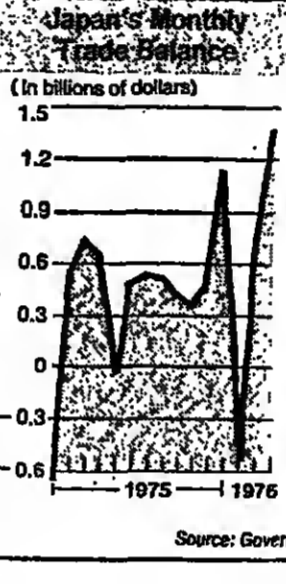
The prospects for passage of legislation relating to increased branching are considered doubtful at present, moreover, in light of the victory won by the savings institutions in obtaining checking account powers despite the strenuous lobbying efforts of the state's commercial banks. Any further efforts by

Continued on Page 33, Column 1

Japan's Economy Rebounding  
As Exports to U.S. Increase



Datsums from Japan waiting shipment to dealers at the Port of Seattle. Behind them looms a storage elevator containing grain destined for the Orient.



Source: Government of Japan

The New York Times/Aug. 9, 1976

But Capital Outlays  
Have Not Risen,  
Causing Worry

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM  
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Aug. 8—Japan's powerful economy after two years of the worst recession in almost a quarter century, appears well on the way to recovery now—thanks to, among other things, American drivers and television viewers.

During the first six months of this year Japan's exports, led by a record number of automobiles and color television sets, rose at an annual rate of 17.5 percent.

Consumer spending in Japan has grown too, by an average of 8 percent a month. Over time is up, and unemployment is down slightly. The stock market is strong with monthly sales of 7.1 billion shares and fairly steady prices.

Reserves Climb

And Japan's international balance of payments is running heavily in its favor. Foreign currency reserves now stand at \$15.2 billion, or almost \$3 billion more than at one point last year.

But a few late summer clouds of concern hang over the offices of some financial analysts and corporate executives here. This stems mainly from the lack so far of any significant improvement in capital investments, the logical and necessary next step in Japan's economic recovery.

Other factors causing concern are steadily rising wholesale prices, a continuing high number of bankruptcies and a predicted plateau in exports as foreign buyers complete their inventory-rebuilding programs.

There is, too, an element of political uncertainty. The  
Continued on Page 32, Column 3

Europeans Hope to Widen  
Sales of Cars to Japanese

Special to The New York Times

BRUSSELS—The Common Market, seeking to counter a massive surge of Japanese imports, hopes the European automobile industry will be the first beneficiary of recent negotiations with Japan and provide an example for other sectors.

Earlier talks had already eased the plight of the European steel industry, and intensive discussions are being held concerning the tanker industry.

Officials of the European Economic Community hope that the accords reached last month will not only offset a mounting trade deficit with Japan through European growth in the Japanese market but also head off swelling pressure for protectionist measures in Europe.

As Japan's economy recovered, exports to Europe of products ranging from cars and ships to watches and television sets rose. In 1975 Japan enjoyed a \$3.2 billion trade advantage with the Common Market. And this year European officials estimate their commercial shortfall with Tokyo will swell to \$4 billion. They also point out that Japan is getting 16 percent of the Common Market's purchases while Tokyo's share of the American market has slipped from 34 percent to 26 percent.

Denmark's Commissioner to

the community, Finn Olav Gundelach, who headed a mission to Tokyo at mid-July said in an interview, "Our trade problems with Japan are more structural in nature and cannot change from one day to the next." But he said his mission had two goals in Japan—"a signal—a flash through the ranks of the system that European imports are welcome if competitive" and "active cooperation in dealing with barriers to such trade."

Mr. Gundelach said he felt the mission had accomplished its aims. A few days later the Japanese acknowledged that their exports were growing much faster than predicted earlier and said that frictions with foreign trade partners could result unless remedial action was taken. Facing an expected trade surplus of \$6.3 billion, they began work on an import promotion program to be readied by the end of this month.

The Gundelach delegation also began a process of joint stimulation of European shipments in such priority sectors as automobiles, pharmaceuticals and processed foods.

These talks were part of an intensified drive begun when Europe feared its own economic recovery would be hampered by additional outflows of currency  
Continued on Page 33, Column 7

Personal Finance

Paying Off a Home Mortgage Early  
Is Possible, but Should It Be Done?

By LEONARD SLOANE

"I have about 24 years remaining on a 30-year mortgage on my home," a Long Island man says. "Is there a way for me to pay an additional amount each month to be applied to the principal only and thereby reduce the mortgage time?"

The answer to this question is yes. And it applies to many home owners who have mortgages and who would like to prepay the outstanding balance in order to lower the total interest cost.

There are a number of reasons why an individual might want to pay off his mortgage early. His income may have increased to the extent that additional funds can be allocated for housing.

He may be in his peak earning years and wants to complete his mortgage payments before his income starts tapering off or ceases. Or he may wish to complete his financial obligation prior to the final years of the mortgage when his interest cost would be a much smaller

percentage of his monthly amortization payment than at the beginning. The reason for this difference in interest over the term of the loan is that residential mortgages are generally "front-loaded." Such structuring results in high interest charges in the earlier years and low interest charges toward the end.

Whatever the reason, it is important to determine first whether the lender will impose a penalty for prepayment of the mortgage. Prepayment charges are forbidden in mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration and are limited in some states. For example, prepayment penalties for mortgages in effect for at least a year are not permitted to be charged by state-chartered institutions in New York State.

In contrast, the regulations governing Federal savings and loan associations allow  
Continued on Page 34, Column 4

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# Japan's Economy, After Deep Recession, Rebounds as Exports to U.S. Rise

Continued From Page 31

Liberal Democratic Party, which in close alliance with conservative business interests has ruled Japan for the last 21 years, is involved in the worst political scandal here since World War II.

In recent weeks 14 businessmen have been arrested for their alleged involvement in the Lockheed Aircraft corporate bribery scandal. Last month former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and his principal secretary were also arrested.

That move, and the expectation of further arrests, have thrown Japan's political world into turmoil, jeopardizing the stability of the Government as well as the party. There are louder cries now for thorough reforms, especially in the area of political fund raising, which relies heavily on corporate contributions to favorite factions.

The scandal, which broke last February, has also caused the Diet to postpone considering vital financial measures.

These included a plan for the Government to float bonds amounting to more than \$24 billion over its budgetary deficits for the fiscal year that began April 1.

Spending Slowed

The delay of approval has already slowed some anti-recessionary Government spending. Should the spending lag continue beyond September—a possibility if the scandal further delays a special Diet session—it would seriously disrupt the Administration's fiscal and monetary policies.

The health of Japan's economy (the world's third largest behind those of the United States and the Soviet Union) is closely watched throughout the world, especially in Asia. Nations such as Australia, South Korea and the Philippines rely on Japan to buy a third of their exports.

consumption, has caused many economists here to revise upward their predictions for Japan's real economic growth this year.

Japan's real gross national product, adjusted for the effect of inflation, increased 3.5 percent in the first quarter of this year. And most economists now believe the year's growth will be slightly larger than the 5.6 percent the Government predicted last winter.

Prime Minister Takeo Miki's top economic advisers last month put the annual growth figure at 5.9 or 6 percent. This is the moderate rate many believe Japan will experience for the next decade, although some optimists put this year's rate at 8 percent.

But even 6 percent would certainly be a real improvement compared with the 0.2 percent drop in 1974, which was Japan's first decline in the G.N.P. since World War II. It would also be an improvement over the 3.5 percent growth during 1975.

But 6 percent will be less than the 10 percent annual growth Japan experienced during the heady 1960's and early 70's. Those were the days of steadily larger wage increases, sometimes totaling 30 percent in the annual spring negotiations.

These increases combined with the 1973 oil embargo and subsequent price rise to produce an inflation running at one time at 24 percent a year.

But a tight Government monetary policy and progressively smaller percentage raises awarded in the annual "labor offensive" have seen the inflation rate dwindle to about 9 percent.

However, a steady rise in wholesale prices averaging 8 percent for the last year, combined with rising international commodity prices and a potential crude-oil price rise of 5 percent later this year, has caused some experts to forecast a new round of steep inflation for Japan in 1977.

Although the spring wage rises were smaller this year, averaging around 9 percent, family income is expected to climb about 12 percent as a result of larger bonuses and increased overtime earnings.

This has already led to increased consumer spending by Japan's 24 million households, although nothing of the strong scale of previous nonrecession years.

The Economic Planning Agency found that consumer spending, which accounts for more than half of the nation's gross national product, increased 13.2 percent during March, April and May this year over the year-earlier level. This compared with a 10.2 percent increase during the previous three-month period.

Department store sales, especially of clothing, have grown at a steady 10 percent annual rate this year. In June, however, the rate of sales increase slipped to 8 percent.

There is some concern that this may be one indication of softness in the economic recovery.

Unemployment, virtual unheard of until recent years, has declined much. Off more than 2 percent remain employed. But economists' official unemployment should be doubled or for a more realistic comparison with the jobless situation in Western nations.

More important, however, private capital investment shown no strength. In the quarter of this year, after years of decline, such investment increased only 1 percent, the first advance since the first quarter.

## OUR FIRST CASH DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of Loral Corporation has approved the company's first cash dividend at an annual rate of 40 cents per share, payable 10 cents quarterly. The initial dividend of 10 cents per share will be paid on September 15, 1976 to shareholders of record as of August 13, 1976.



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LEIB MERKIN

Saturday, July 31, 1976

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6 1/4%

LIMITED OFFER

Equitable Federal Savings

356 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

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30, 60, 90 Day Rates also available

Substantial penalty is required for premature withdrawal

### Notice Requesting Tenders

To the Holders of

#### Westinghouse Electric Corporation

3 1/2% Thirty-Year Debentures due December 15, 1981

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned desires to purchase not more than \$15,000,000 principal amount of its 3 1/2% Thirty-Year Debentures, due December 15, 1981, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 402 of the Indenture dated December 15, 1951, pursuant to which said Debentures were issued, the undersigned hereby requests tenders of said Debentures, for purchase by it, at prices up to but not exceeding the principal amount of the Debentures plus accrued interest to October 1, 1976. To the extent required by said Indenture, tendered Debentures will be purchased first from registered holders of said Debentures at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, regardless of the price at which such Debentures shall be tendered.

Tenders of said Debentures will be received on behalf of the undersigned by Chemical Bank at its Corporate Trust Administration Department, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, Attention: T. J. Foley, up to the close of business on September 10, 1976, and notice of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be mailed as promptly as practicable thereafter. Holders of Debentures whose tenders shall be accepted, in whole or in part, will be required to deliver the Debentures accepted to Chemical Bank for the account of the undersigned not later than October 1, 1976, on and after which date interest on said Debentures will cease to accrue.

Copies of the form of tender may be obtained from Chemical Bank, Corporate Trust Administration Department, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041, Attention: T. J. Foley, and at the offices of the undersigned in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. All tenders must be made on such form, and must be received by Chemical Bank at the above-mentioned address on or before September 10, 1976.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
By R. B. READ, Vice President and Treasurer

Date: August 2, 1976

### NOTICE OF PARTIAL REDEMPTION

#### American Investment Company

5 1/4% Cumulative Preferred Stock

AmInvest Investment Company hereby gives notice of the redemption of 358 shares of its 5 1/4% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares represented by the following certificates of 5 1/4% Cumulative Preferred Stock have been selected by the undersigned for redemption on August 13, 1976, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture, at the sinking fund redemption price of \$100 per share, together with accrued dividends of \$0.627, representing dividends from July 1, 1976 to date of redemption.

Certificates for 100 Shares each:

Certificate Number	Shares	Certificate Number	Shares
PO 518	100	PO 287	100
PO 519	100	PO 288	100
PO 520	100	PO 289	100
PO 521	100	PO 290	100
PO 522	100	PO 291	100
PO 523	100	PO 292	100
PO 524	100	PO 293	100
PO 525	100	PO 294	100
PO 526	100	PO 295	100
PO 527	100	PO 296	100
PO 528	100	PO 297	100
PO 529	100	PO 298	100
PO 530	100	PO 299	100
PO 531	100	PO 300	100

Certificates for less than 100 Shares each:

Certificate Number	Shares	Certificate Number	Shares
PO 532	50	PO 301	50
PO 533	50	PO 302	50
PO 534	50	PO 303	50
PO 535	50	PO 304	50
PO 536	50	PO 305	50
PO 537	50	PO 306	50
PO 538	50	PO 307	50
PO 539	50	PO 308	50
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PO 680	50	PO 449	50
PO 681	50	PO 450	50
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PO 707	50	PO 476	50
PO 708	50	PO 477	50
PO 709	50	PO 478	50
PO 710	50	PO 479	50
PO 711	50	PO 480	50
PO 712	50	PO 481	50
PO 713	50	PO 482	50
PO 714	50	PO 483	50
PO 715	50	PO 484	50
PO 716	50	PO 485	50
PO 717	50	PO 486	50
PO 718	50	PO 487	50
PO 719	5		



ery Savings Bank Is Now 2d Biggest

ed From Page 31... institutions to expand... by the commercial...

the Home Savings and Loan Association in Los Angeles, the Great Western Savings and Loan Association in Beverly Hills and the American Savings and Loan Association, also in Beverly Hills.

and loan-associations developed in areas of capital shortages, where savers needed to band together to create the means to borrow money for home mortgages and property development.

Top 20 Mutual Savings Banks in the United States

(In order of deposits as of July 1, 1976)

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Bank, Total Deposits (July 1, 1976 and July 1, 1975). Lists top 20 banks like Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Bowers Savings Bank, etc.

Commodities

Trading in Futures Options

By H. J. MADDENBERG

Trading in commodity futures options through licensed brokers on Federally regulated exchanges will be a giant step closer to reality before Labor Day.

By then, officials of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission said last week, the Federal agency will issue its guidelines for trading in these speculative options.

Basic commodity option is the right or warrant to buy or sell a futures contract at a specified price during a fixed time period.

Another important difference is that commodity futures prices are set by open auction in the marketplace, while the options price is set by the seller.

Still another thing is what futures and options buyers (or sellers) get for their money.

If, for example, one bought a December 1976 cocoa futures contract last Friday at, say, 90 cents a pound, it involved a promise to accept 30,000 pounds of cocoa beans by that time in exchange for \$27,000.

Chances are the buyer would have been asked to put up a cash margin of 10 percent, or \$2,700, and maintain it with the broker as long as the contract is held.

But an options buyer pays for something else. The options dealer may say: "We will sell you the right to buy a December 1976 cocoa futures contract until maturity for the one-time full payment of \$1,500."

Suppose the price of December cocoa futures climbs to \$1 a pound and the options holder wants to realize

a profit. It would be \$3,000, less the \$1,500 cost of the option and brokerage fees. If the options dealer is solvent and honest, he will take care of the paperwork and get the options holder the profit.

Unhappily, however, scores of commodity options dealers have had a tendency to vanish, to end up in jail or to declare themselves bankrupt in recent years.

One reason is that Federally licensed and regulated United States commodity exchanges have not been allowed to deal in options since 1934.

But the law allowed unlicensed individuals to sell commodity options, regardless of whether they owned the underlying futures contracts or the actual commodities.

Licensed brokerage houses were permitted to obtain options for their clients in the London market. However, this confused the public because the unregulated dealer also claimed to base their options on London prices.

In any case, American options buyers could not get action in grains, soybeans, cotton and other "native commodities" in the London market — only "foreign" items such as the metals, rubber and the like.

As a result of this legalistic quagmire, American commodity exchanges not only have been denied the right to trade options but also have been tarnished by the periodic scandals involving dealers totally unrelated to their industry.

The public, which has become increasingly sophisticated in the use of stock options in just three years, has been denied Government protection in commodity options.

Moreover, the London options market, already limited from Americans' viewpoint, has become even less attractive because of this year's sharp drop in the value of the pound.

Trading in London options involves converting dollars into pounds and back again in the case of profit taking. Many London options holders have seen their profits erased by this conversion in recent months.

As a result, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has been battling dishonest options dealers with one hand while working to create a market with the other.

The Commodity Research Bureau future price index, (1967=100) fell to 206.8 last Friday from 203.9 a week earlier.

Washington and Business

Continued From Page 31

pany he could not comment on anything remotely connected with politics.

Another said that, because his company was involved in a case pending before the Securities and Exchange Commission, it would be "inappropriate" to comment on partisan politics even on an anonymous basis.

Still another public relations man reported that his chief executive did not like to give background interviews. The reporter said: "O.K., fine. Let's do it on the record." The P.R. man replied, "Not on this subject."

Since heads of major corporations are not usually timid individuals, it can be asked why they are so reticent.

An executive of one of the major business associations suggested that a series of run-ins with the law as a result of its dealings with Washington has left big business more than a little gunshy.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the milk fund episodes during the Watergate scandals, the disclosure of illegal campaign contributions by a long list of major companies, the more recent scandal of overseas corporate bribery by American companies and other disclosures, in this view, may have convinced a lot of corporate executives that business and politics have become an explosive mixture these days.

Business may have to operate in Washington, but it doesn't necessarily want to talk about it.

The business association official also suggested that businessmen are extremely wary of journalists, fearing that, no matter what they said to reporters, it might be turned against them or their company's interests.

Does such timidity serve a company's interests?

Corporate executives and trade association leaders frequently complain that industry exerts far less political influence than organized labor does. But labor is active and vocal on a permanent basis in the political arena.

And if business executives don't talk to journalists, their views may not be adequately represented.

As for the business executives who did reply, three were for President Ford on the ground that he had done a respectable job with the economy and one was for Jimmy Carter because he thought Mr. Ford was a weak President. All four said they thought Ronald Reagan was not a credible Presidential candidate.

Dividend Meetings

Partial list of scheduled meetings for week follows:

Table with columns: Day, Company Name, Dividend Amount, Date. Lists meetings for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

New Corporate Bonds

For week ended August 4, 1976

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount, Maturity, Yield, etc. Lists various corporate bond offerings.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF THE LTV CORPORATION

(Formerly Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc.)

7 1/2% Convertible Debentures due November 1, 1981

Conversion Privilege Expires August 30, 1976

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The LTV Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the Company), has elected to redeem, and will redeem, on September 7, 1976, the date fixed for redemption, all its outstanding 7 1/2% Convertible Debentures due November 1, 1981, (the Debentures) in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, dated as of November 1, 1971, between the Company and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company (the Trustee) at the redemption price of 104.17% of their principal amount plus accrued interest from May 1, 1976, to the date fixed for redemption.

The Debentures are presently convertible into Common Stock of the Company at the conversion price of \$12.50 per share. The right to convert Debentures into Common Stock will expire at the close of business on August 30, 1976. Please note carefully that this date is five business days earlier than the date fixed for redemption, in accordance with the terms of the Indenture. No further conversion of the Debentures can be made after August 30, 1976.

The Debentures called for redemption in accordance with the foregoing will no longer be deemed outstanding after the date fixed for redemption and all rights with respect thereto will cease as of the close of business on the date fixed for redemption, except only the right of the holders thereof to receive the redemption price and interest accrued to such date.

Debentureholders have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities and the following further options:

1. CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES INTO COMMON STOCK

At the present conversion price of \$12.50 per share, each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures is convertible into 80 shares of Common Stock. Such right to convert Debentures into Common Stock will terminate at the close of business on August 30, 1976.

From August 1, 1975, through August 1, 1976, the prices at which the Common Stock of the Company sold on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., ranged from a high of \$17.75 to a low of \$8.625. The last sale price of the Common Stock on that Exchange on August 4, 1976, was \$15.50 per share. At such last sale price of Common Stock, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon conversion shares of Common Stock having an aggregate value of \$1,240, but such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market value of the Common Stock. So long as the market price of the Common Stock is at least \$13.38 per share, debentureholders upon conversion will receive Common Stock having a greater market value than the cash which they would receive either upon redemption or upon sale to the Purchasers.

Until the close of business on August 30, 1976, debentureholders have the right to convert their Debentures into shares of Common Stock of the Company upon presentation and surrender of Debentures at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Corporate Agencies Department, 4 New York Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, accompanied by written notice, which may be in the form of the Letter of Transmittal enclosed herewith, that the holder elects to convert such Debentures and stating the name or names (with address) in which the stock certificate is to be issued. If Common Stock is to be issued to other than the holder of a Debenture, such Debenture must be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer. No adjustment will be made upon conversion of Debentures for accrued interest thereon.

For the convenience of debentureholders, the Company has made available a Letter of Transmittal which may be used to accompany Debentures surrendered for conversion or redemption by the Company or tendered to certain Purchasers as provided in 2 below. Copies of the Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from the Company or from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company at the address above specified.

2. SALE OF DEBENTURES TO CERTAIN PURCHASERS

The Company has entered into an agreement with Lehman Brothers Incorporated and Goldman, Sachs & Co. as Representatives of themselves and others (the Purchasers), under which the Purchasers have agreed, severally, under certain terms and conditions set forth therein, to purchase all Debentures tendered to them at any time prior to the close of business on August 30, 1976, at a flat price of \$1,070 for each \$1,000 principal amount. Please note that this price exceeds the redemption price and accrued interest obtainable by surrendering Debentures for redemption by \$2.05.

Debentures to be tendered to the Purchasers for sale at a flat price of \$1,070 per \$1,000 principal amount (as compared with the redemption price, and accrued interest, aggregating \$1,067.95 per such principal amount) should be delivered to Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Corporate Agencies Department, 4 New York Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, prior to the close of business on August 30, 1976, together with the Letter of Transmittal referred to above. Debentures tendered must be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer in blank executed by the registered owner. The Purchasers have agreed to convert into Common Stock all Debentures so purchased by them and may sell such stock at any time. The Company has agreed to compensate the Purchasers for their undertaking.

The agreement provides that the Purchasers may, in addition to purchases of Debentures pursuant to their aforementioned offer, purchase Debentures in the open market or otherwise at such times, in such amounts and on such terms and at such prices as the Representatives of the Purchasers may determine and will convert all Debentures so acquired into Common Stock. Thereafter, the Purchasers may sell such Common Stock at any time. In connection with such sales, such Representatives may, to the extent permitted by applicable regulations, effect transactions for the account of the Purchasers for the purpose of stabilizing the market price of the Common Stock. However, any such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Counsel for the Company has advised that conversion of the Debentures into Common Stock will not result in taxable gain or loss under present federal income tax laws. Gain or loss will be recognized for federal income tax purposes to those debentureholders who sell their Debentures or surrender them for redemption. Any such gain will be capital gain to a Debentureholder whose Debentures are capital assets in his hands, except to the extent such gain is attributable to original issue discount or payment for accrued interest. Each Debentureholder may wish to consult his own tax advisor with respect to the tax consequences of converting, selling or surrendering his Debentures.

THE LTV CORPORATION

By PAUL TRAYER, Chairman of the Board

August 6, 1976.

EUROPEANS SEEK MORE JAPANESE SALES DOWNWARD TREND FOR RATES LIKELY

Continued From Page 31

and the loss of domestic markets to Japanese industry.

These meetings have had the twofold purpose of either voluntarily stemming Japanese exports or improving the European showing in certain key industries. Tokyo agreed in recent months voluntarily to restrict steel exports to the community and television sets and other electronic equipment to Britain and the Netherlands. And Japan and other countries are working on a shipbuilding accord.

In the face of a build-up of demands from European automobile manufacturers for additional protection from Japanese competitors, community officials recently have concentrated on increasing sales of European cars in Japan. Despite quotas against Japanese cars in such countries as Italy, Japanese manufacturers sold 370,000 vehicles in the Common Market last year while Europeans shipped only 26,000 to Japan.

Part of the problem, some say, is the Japanese language, which has been called "the biggest non tariff barrier" to trade. Another is the stringent new Japanese automobile emission standards, which require testing in Japan.

As a result of the recent discussions, Japanese experts will begin advising European automakers on how to build and test exhaust systems to meet Japanese law. And Europeans hope they will receive advanced notice of law changes in a European language. They prefer English.

Following the new auto industry cooperation, Europeans think similar tests can be made in other top-priority sectors to overcome their serious trade imbalance with Japan.

Continued From Page 31

ket this week, some \$320 million of new issues are scheduled for sale, an amount that is almost as large as the \$370 million offered during the last two weeks.

With such an increase in new-issue sales in these two sectors of the capital market, this volume, Slesel E. Canaday Jr. an analyst at John Nuveen & Company, said Friday, "will test the strength of the fledgling rally" of the credit markets.

In this week's corporate financing the following issues are scheduled:

Table with columns: Day, Company Name, Amount, Maturity, Yield, etc. Lists scheduled corporate issues for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

DEFENSE WEEK: Defense Insurance, million preferred shares, rated BBB by Standard & Poor's.

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line, \$50 million of bonds, due 1986, rated AA by Moody's and BB by Standard & Poor's.

Also 1.2 million preferred shares, rated AA by Moody's and SS by Standard & Poor's, White Wolf.

In the tax-exempt sector, these issues are expected:

Table with columns: Day, Company Name, Amount, Maturity, Yield, etc. Lists tax-exempt issues for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.



# TIME

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# BIG TIME

**For a lot of advertisers, it may be the best single print buy you can make.**

Technically, we're talking about TIME's Primary Spot Market Edition.

We call it TIME Big-time because that best describes where it goes: to thirty of the biggest markets in America. Places like Atlanta and Chicago. Dallas/Fort Worth and Detroit. Kansas City. Los Angeles, Miami and New York. Philadelphia and Phoenix. San Francisco and Seattle. And more.

Big-spending markets that account for the lion's share of liqueur and cordial sales, foreign car registrations and airline passenger miles. TIME Big-time's circulation in these markets is 2.7 million, concentrated mainly in the top income quintiles.

There are a lot of different ways you can use TIME Big-time.

You can use it as an alternative to a national schedule in, say, Newsweek or Sports Illustrated. TIME's circulation in these markets is a million higher than Newsweek's,

a million-and-a-half higher than SI's. And TIME Big-time's b&w page rate of \$23,005 is right there with both of theirs.

Or you can use TIME Big-time as an alternative to local TV and newspapers. TIME Big-time is a better buy because it concentrates in the heaviest buying neighborhoods.

Or you can use TIME Big-time to supplement local TV and newspaper advertising, for maximum impact.

Or you can use TIME Big-time as a merchandising vehicle for dealers. Any markets that account for such a tremendous proportion of U.S. sales are bound to be the markets where most of your major dealers do business.

TIME Big-time. It covers thirty major markets as no other medium does. For a lot of advertisers, it's probably the best single print buy you can make.

For more details, call your TIME representative. Tell him you're interested in the Big-time.

**TIME. Where innovation is nothing new.**













**APTS. Uptown - 1612**  
 NEW YORKERS NO FEE  
 88-36 BEVERLY ROAD  
 1 BDRM APTS.  
 LUXURY FINISHES  
 FREE CARPETING  
 SUPT. ON PREM 441-0058

**APTS. Uptown - New Jersey 1664**  
 BERGEN COUNTY LITTLE PERRY  
 LIBERTY BELL VILLAGE  
 1 LIBERTY STREET  
 NEW YORKERS NO FEE  
 47-59 59 ST

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1617**  
 WHITE PLAINS LAKE ST  
 STEPPING STONES  
 Studio 1 1/2 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1618**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1619**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1620**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1621**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1622**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1623**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1624**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1625**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1626**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1627**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1628**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1629**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1630**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1631**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1632**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1633**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1634**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1635**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1636**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1637**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1638**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1639**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1640**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1641**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1642**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1643**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1644**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1645**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1646**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1647**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1648**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1649**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1650**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1651**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1652**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1653**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1654**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1655**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1656**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1657**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1658**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1659**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1660**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1661**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1662**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1663**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1664**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1665**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1666**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1667**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1668**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1669**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1670**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1671**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1672**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1673**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1674**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1675**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1676**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1677**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1678**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1679**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1680**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1681**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1682**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1683**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1684**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1685**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1686**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1687**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1688**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1689**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1690**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1691**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1692**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1693**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1694**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1695**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1696**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1697**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1698**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1699**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

**APTS. Uptown - Westchester 1700**  
 BRONXVILLE AREA  
 MODERN LUXURY  
 Studio 4 1/2, 3 bdrms  
 4th Flr. 4th Flr. 4th Flr.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

25 W 14 St  
Employ Center Bldg

Supervisor  
Input-Output Dept.  
to \$175

Brody Agency  
274 MADISON AVE  
889-5400

Accounts Receivable  
ADJUSTER

Call 572-6484, or apply  
C.I.T. FINANCIAL CORP.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE  
BOOKKEEPER

Minimum 2 years experience. Some  
computer knowledge. Excellent  
benefits. Call for info.

A/P SUPERVISOR  
American Photograph Corp  
230 W 14th St New York, NY

Accounts Payable Clerks  
Good with figures. Should have  
some computer knowledge.

A/R CLERK - TO \$185  
2 bdrms. Call for info.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE BOOKKEEPER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

ACCTS REC BKPR  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

A/C PAYABLE CLERK  
Exp. in a/c pay. Must be  
computer literate.

ACCTS PAYABLE CLERK  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

ADMIN ASSIST  
Exp. in admin. Must be  
computer literate.

PERSONNEL  
Work in office of FORTUNE 500  
company. Excellent benefits.

ACCOUNTANT  
General accounting for 100  
employees. Excellent benefits.

ACCOUNTANTS  
Midwest CPA firm seeks qualified  
accountants. Excellent benefits.

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE  
Growing agency seeking results  
oriented account executives.

ACCOUNTANT  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

ACCOUNTANT SENIOR  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

ACCOUNTANT  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

ACCOUNTANT SENIOR  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

ACCOUNTANT  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

ACCOUNTANT SENIOR  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

ACCOUNTANT  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

ACCOUNTANT SENIOR  
CPA firm. Good opportunity.

Help Wanted 2698

ARTIST  
Must have developed a style and  
be able to draw. Excellent  
benefits. Call for info.

ASSISTANT  
With strong commercial background.  
Excellent benefits. Call for info.

ASST MANAGER  
Pub. club, mature responsible lady.  
Excellent benefits. Call for info.

ASST TO PVT ART DEALER  
Go to art shows, sell art. Excellent  
benefits. Call for info.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

ASST BOOKKEEPER  
Some exp. in bookkeeping. Salary  
\$200-\$250.

AUDIO TECHNICIAN  
Must be exp. in repair of P.A. S.E.  
Equipment. Excellent benefits.

AUDITOR-INTERNAL  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

Auditors P/d \$19-21M  
Part-time, 40 hrs. per week. Salary  
\$19-21M.

MURIEL HANNON AGENCY  
234 MADISON AVE  
687-8520

BODY SHOP MANAGER  
Thoroughly experienced body shop  
manager. Excellent benefits.

AUTOMOTIVE  
Parts Manager/Expd  
2-10 yrs exp. for large automotive parts  
manager. Excellent benefits.

AUTO FOREMAN  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BUYER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BUYER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

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Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BUYER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BUYER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

Help Wanted 2699

BOOKKEEPER/ASSISTANT  
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE  
Exp. in a/c pay. Must be  
computer literate.

BOOKKEEPER/ACCOUNTANT  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER FULL CHARGE  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BKPR ASST  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER F/C  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER A/R  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BKPR Full Charge  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

INVEST  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER FULL CHARGE  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

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Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

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Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

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Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER FULL CHARGE  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

BOOKKEEPER FULL CHARGE  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

Help Wanted 2699

CLERK  
Must have 2 years exp. in  
computer. Salary \$200-\$250.

CLERK





# 3-Year-Old Housing Court Is Still Beseled by Problems

By JOSEPH P. FRIED

New York City's Housing Court, by common consent better than the chaotic system it replaced, is severely beset with delays, poor coordination with other housing agencies and seriously inadequate staff and quarters in some of its busiest branches, according to legal and housing specialists.

The court's branch in the Bronx is so dingy, rundown and cramped that lawyers, litigants and court personnel are generally agreed that it debases the judicial process.

While its supporters and officials call the three-year-old court a highly effective innovation, its critics feel that it has a long way to go before it can become the long-sought catalyst for reform that it was designed to be in the battle against housing decay.

The harshest of the critics, particularly some real estate people and tenant leaders, feel that the court has so many defects that it has become part of the problem rather than the solution in coping with the city's massive housing ills.

Frequent Disagreement

Not surprisingly, the real estate and tenant advocates often disagree on why it is allegedly defective, with each side insisting that the court is unfairly oriented in favor of the other.

But representatives of both sides, as well as more-neutral groups, are in agreement in citing the delays, the inadequate coordination with the city's Housing and Development Ad-

ministration—which seeks and records housing violations—and the need for a larger staff and improved quarters for the court's crowded Bronx and Brooklyn branches.

Whether the general court-reorganization steps approved by the State Legislature last week will help alleviate some of the Housing Court's problems was not immediately clear, legal experts said.

Court Opened in 1973

With a branch in each borough, the Housing Court opened in 1973 under state legislation designed to bring order and effectiveness to the way in which housing violations and landlord-tenant battles were handled by New York City's legal system.

Previously, housing cases were dispersed among several different courts in the city, with little or no coordination and with virtually no impact on stemming the decay that housing-law violations often signified.

As the debate over the Housing Court continues, the debate within its hearing rooms and corridors also goes on, as owners and tenants daily confront each other.

Sometimes the encounters are reasoned and controlled, a curtain of civility masking the often-tense passions in a landlord-tenant litigation. Sometimes, the confrontations are angry and impassioned as feelings and frustrations spill over.

In the gloomy quarters of the Bronx branch of the Housing Court the other day—in the

hasegment of the County Courthouse at 161st Street and the Grand Concourse—the quarrel between Frances Mejias and her landlord, Martin Weiss, was on the restrained side, although the frustrations were apparent.

At issue was a six-story, 58-family apartment building at 1065-81 Jerome Avenue, not far from the courthouse, where Miss Mejias was one of 10 tenants on a rent strike intended to force the removal of what she said were deteriorating conditions.

First there were the informal arguments in the bustling court corridors, the charges and countercharges that involved allegedly neglectful building management and assertedly vandalous tenants; the insistence by each side that it was acting in good faith while the other was making unjustified demands.

"Can't Retain Credibility"

"Since Jan. 1, we've spent \$35,000 in repairs," Mr. Weiss said, thrusting a handful of bills at Miss Mejias and two fellow tenants. "We've paid \$15,000 but still owe the contractors \$20,000—if I can't retain my credibility with the contractors they won't come," he said, explaining why he wanted all the tenants' withheld rent money turned over to the management.

"The mailboxes are still broken. The side gates for the fire escapes are still not fixed," Miss Mejias retorted, explaining why the rent strikers felt they had to keep withholding some of the payments.

Later there was the more formal encounter—though hardly formal by the usual judicial standards—before a black-robed court hearing officer in his small, unprepossessing "chambers," a 15-by-15-foot room whose dirty, yellow walls needed a painting as badly as many a slum-area apartment.

Miss Mejias and her fellow tenants, all young and dressed in polo shirts and dungarees or slacks, were accompanied by a representative from the Metropolitan Council on Housing, a tenant group. The 53-year-old Mr. Weiss, a research chemist by profession, was dressed in a gray business suit and was joined by his lawyer and managing agent.

The hearing officer, Thomas V. Sinclair Jr., mediated with soft tones and small smiles.

Finally, Mr. Sinclair nudged both parties into an agreement that called for certain portions of the withheld rent to be turned over to the building's management and certain of the disputed repairs to be made, but that left other matters unresolved. Another court session was scheduled.

To Joe Hyler, the representative from the Metropolitan Council on Housing, the inconclusive ending was not unusual. "Nothing is ever resolved," he said of such Housing Court sessions.

Mr. Hyler, who is sharply critical of the Housing Court in general, expressed a view characteristic of dissatisfied tenant activists.

"I'm not saying it doesn't do anything, but the court is

basically a rent-collecting agency," he said. "It's willing to provide some redress by making repairs, but basically the amount collected has been through the court is far greater than the amount spent for repairs."

By contrast, Ruben Klein, president of the New York Realty Owners Association, insisted that one of the basic weaknesses of the court was that often it did not assure that tenants in rent-strike and eviction cases paid their rents while their cases were litigated.

Buildings Upgradings Cited

"As a result, rents begin to go unpaid for two, three, four and five months," he said, adding that in a number of cases tenants had moved out without ever completing their payments.

Mr. Klein also contended that legal-service lawyers representing the poor were permitted to create and exploit delays and that, overall, the court was helping deprive owners of rental income badly needed to maintain essential services and to make repairs in marginally profitable buildings.

Edward Thompson, the administrative judge of the Civil Court, of which the Housing Court is part, had a far different assessment of the housing tribunal.

Not only have many disputes been resolved in Housing Court, he said, but many buildings, that otherwise would have remained in serious disrepair, have been upgraded under the court's aegis.

A "Good Beginning"

He called Mr. Hyler's criticism—that the court is basically a rent-collecting agency—"wholly insincere and false." And he said that, contrary to Mr. Klein's charge, the court's hearing officers and judges were under rigid instructions to have rents deposited by tenants with the court whenever hearing a \$3 violation and \$16 a case, when cases otherwise appeared to be dragging.

Overall, Justice Thompson said, the Housing Court has had a "reasonably good beginning" and faces an even brighter future, despite budgetary and personnel limits that have been



Tenants, landlords and lawyers in the Bronx branch of the city's Housing Court, where delays are often

most hazardous or corrected.

According to Justice Thompson, the new court system, he felt, had been the "rehabilitation" of 50,000 apartments buildings.

Justice Thompson, while Mr. Gould is the Housing Court's president, said that the court's progress was "like a ship that is being repaired while it is still at sea." He said that the court's progress was "like a ship that is being repaired while it is still at sea."

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## Weather Reports and Forecast

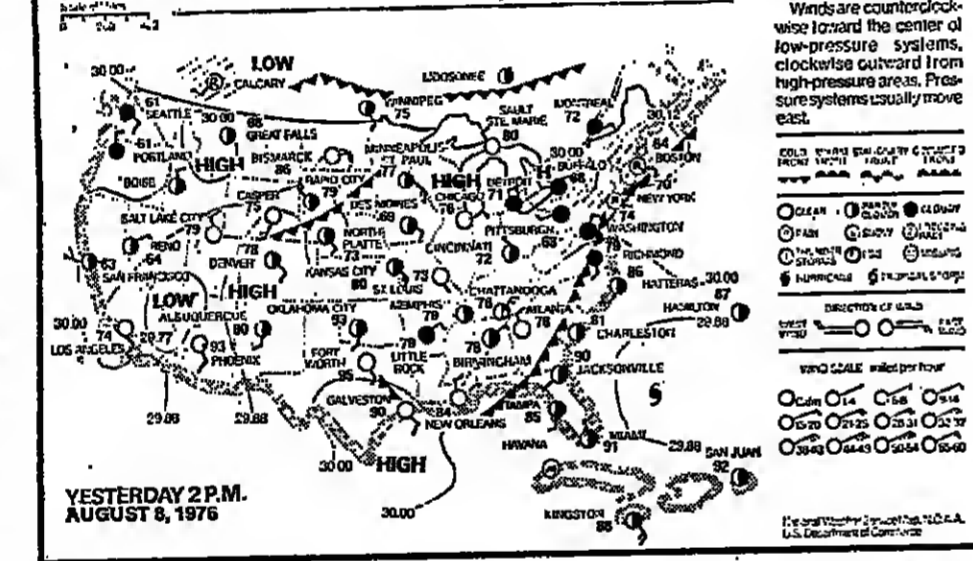
### Summary

Heavy rain, thunderstorms and strong wind gusts are forecast for the New York Metropolitan area, the northern half of the Atlantic States and through the eastern portions of South Carolina and Florida. Scattered showers and thunderstorms are likely from the Northern Plains States through the central Rockies and a few showers are expected from western Montana to eastern Washington. Cool temperatures will be experienced from the Northern Plains States into eastern Montana, while warm temperatures will occur from the Pacific Northwest into northern California. The remainder of the nation will have clear to partly cloudy skies and seasonal readings.

Cloudy skies and mild temperatures accompanied by periods of heavy rain occurred yesterday from New England along the Eastern Seaboard to Florida. Showers and thunderstorms were also reported in the eastern Lake region, across the Mississippi Valley and throughout northern Idaho. Hot temperatures were recorded in the southern half of the Plains States, which sharply contrasted with mild readings of the northern half.



Figure beside Station Circle is temperature. Cold front a boundary between cold air and warmer air under which the colder air pushes the warmer air, usually south and east. Warm front a boundary between warm air and retreating wedge of colder air over which the warmer air is forced as it advances, usually north and east. Occluded front a line along which warm air is lifted by opposing wedges of cold air, often causing precipitation. Shaded areas indicate precipitation. Dashed lines show forecast afternoon maximum temperatures. Isotherms are lines (solid black) of equal barometric pressure (in inches), forming air-flow patterns. Low-level clouds (indicated by wavy lines) are forecast to move toward the center of low-pressure systems, clockwise outward from high-pressure systems, usually from the east.



### Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 11 P.M.)

NEW YORK CITY—Cloudy with showers and thunderstorms, high in the 70's; windy with heavy rain tonight, low in the 60's. Winds northeast, 20 to 30 miles per hour tonight and tonight. Precipitation probability 90 percent through tonight. Windy and cold with rain likely tomorrow.

NORTH JERSEY, ROCKLAND AND WEST-COUNTY—Cloudy with showers and thunderstorms, high in the 70's; windy with heavy rain tonight, low in the 60's. Windy and cold with rain likely tomorrow.

SOUTH JERSEY AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Cloudy with showers and thunderstorms, high in the 70's; windy with heavy rain tonight, low in the 60's. Windy and cold with rain likely tomorrow.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Partly cloudy today, high in the 60's; low in the 50's to 60's. Rain likely tomorrow.

CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS—Cloudy with rain today and tomorrow, high in the 70's; low in the 60's to 70's.

WESTERN NEW YORK—Showers, likely with possible thunderstorms today through

Tomorrow: high both days in the mid-70's, low tonight in the mid-60's.

INTERIOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Rain and scattered thunderstorms today through tomorrow; high both days in the upper 70's to low 80's, low tonight in the upper 50's to mid-60's.

VERMONT—Rain and scattered thunderstorms today through tomorrow; high in the upper 70's to low 80's, low tonight in the upper 50's to mid-60's.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE—Periods of rain or drizzle through tomorrow, high both days in the upper 60's to low 70's, low tonight in the upper 50's to low 60's.

Extended Forecast

(Wednesday through Friday)

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH COUNTRY AND WEST-COUNTY—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Fair Thursday and Friday. Drizzle tonight will persist in the upper 60's to low 70's, while occasional light showers will average in the mid-60's.

WESTERN NEW YORK—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Fair Thursday and Friday. Drizzle tonight will persist in the upper 60's to low 70's, while occasional light showers will average in the mid-60's.

VERMONT—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Fair Thursday and Friday. Drizzle tonight will persist in the upper 60's to low 70's, while occasional light showers will average in the mid-60's.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Fair Thursday and Friday. Drizzle tonight will persist in the upper 60's to low 70's, while occasional light showers will average in the mid-60's.

### U.S. Cities

In the following record of observations yesterday at weather stations in the United States, high and low temperatures shown are in degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation totals shown are in inches. Weather conditions are forecast conditions for today. (All times are in Eastern Daylight Time.)

City	High	Low	Wind	Cloud
Albany	58	43	W	Clear
Albuquerque	69	47	W	Clear
Anchorage	65	51	W	Clear
Asheville	62	49	W	Clear
Atlanta	65	48	W	Sunny
Atlantic City	68	55	W	Clear
Baltimore	75	60	W	Clear
Birmingham	80	66	W	Clear
Bismarck	65	46	W	Clear
Boise	69	55	W	Sunny
Boston	68	54	W	Clear
Burlington	74	61	W	Clear
Butte	67	43	W	Clear
Charleston	76	62	W	Clear
Charlotte	78	61	W	Clear
Chicago	66	52	W	Clear
Cincinnati	61	46	W	Clear
Cleveland	68	54	W	Clear
Columbus	72	58	W	Clear
Dallas	77	62	W	Clear
Davenport	69	54	W	Clear
Dayton	69	54	W	Clear
Denver	67	51	W	Clear
Des Moines	67	51	W	Clear
Detroit	67	51	W	Clear
Duluth	67	51	W	Clear
El Paso	72	58	W	Clear
Evansville	69	54	W	Clear
Fort Worth	72	58	W	Clear
Galveston	72	58	W	Clear
Hartford	69	54	W	Clear
Houston	72	58	W	Clear
Indianapolis	67	51	W	Clear
Jackson	67	51	W	Clear
Jacksonville	72	58	W	Clear
Kansas City	67	51	W	Clear
Las Vegas	61	45	W	Sunny
Little Rock	61	45	W	Sunny
Los Angeles	61	45	W	Sunny
Louisville	67	51	W	Clear
Macon	67	51	W	Clear
Madison	67	51	W	Clear
Manassas	67	51	W	Clear
Memphis	67	51	W	Clear
Meriden	67	51	W	Clear
Midland	67	51	W	Clear
Minneapolis	67	51	W	Clear
Mobile	67	51	W	Clear
Montgomery	67	51	W	Clear
Murfreesboro	67	51	W	Clear
New Orleans	67	51	W	Clear
New York	67	51	W	Clear
North Platte	67	51	W	Clear
Oakland	67	51	W	Clear
Oklahoma City	67	51	W	Clear
Omaha	67	51	W	Clear
Portland, Ore.	67	51	W	Clear
Portland, Me.	67	51	W	Clear
Raleigh	67	51	W	Clear
Reno	67	51	W	Clear
Richmond	67	51	W	Clear
St. Louis	67	51	W	Clear
St. Paul	67	51	W	Clear
St. Petersburg	67	51	W	Clear
St. Thomas	67	51	W	Clear
St. Vincent	67	51	W	Clear
St. Ysidro	67	51	W	Clear
Stockton	67	51	W	Clear
St. Paul	67	51	W	Clear
St. Petersburg	67	51	W	Clear
St. Thomas	67	51	W	Clear
St. Vincent	67	51	W	Clear
St. Ysidro	67	51	W	Clear
Stockton	67	51	W	Clear
St. Paul	67	51	W	Clear
St. Petersburg	67	51	W	Clear
St. Thomas	67	51	W	Clear
St. Vincent	67	51	W	Clear
St. Ysidro	67	51	W	Clear
Stockton	67	51	W	Clear

Local Time Temp. Condition

Albuquerque	69	47	W	Clear
Anchorage	65	51	W	Clear
Asheville	62	49	W	Clear
Atlanta	65	48	W	Sunny
Atlantic City	68	55	W	Clear
Baltimore	75	60	W	Clear
Birmingham	80	66	W	Clear
Bismarck	65	46	W	Clear
Boise	69	55	W	Sunny
Boston	68	54	W	Clear
Burlington	74	61	W	Clear
Butte	67	43	W	Clear
Charleston	76	62	W	Clear
Charlotte	78	61	W	Clear
Chicago	66	52	W	Clear
Cincinnati	61	46	W	Clear
Cleveland	68	54	W	Clear
Columbus	72	58	W	Clear
Dallas	77	62	W	Clear
Davenport	69	54	W	Clear
Dayton	69	54	W	Clear
Denver	67	51	W	Clear
Des Moines	67	51	W	Clear
Detroit	67	51	W	Clear
Duluth	67	51	W	Clear
El Paso	72	58	W	Clear
Evansville	69	54	W	Clear
Fort Worth	72	58	W	Clear
Galveston	72	58	W	Clear
Hartford	69	54	W	Clear
Houston	72	58	W	Clear
Indianapolis	67	51	W	Clear
Jackson	67	51	W	Clear
Jacksonville	72	58	W	Clear
Kansas City	67	51	W	Clear
Las Vegas	61	45	W	Sunny
Little Rock	61	45	W	Sunny
Los Angeles	61	45	W	Sunny
Louisville	67	51	W	Clear
Macon	67	51	W	Clear
Madison	67	51	W	Clear
Manassas	67	51	W	Clear
Memphis	67	51	W	Clear
Meriden	67	51	W	Clear
Midland	67	51	W	Clear
Minneapolis	67	51	W	Clear
Mobile	67	51	W	Clear
Montgomery	67	51	W	Clear
Murfreesboro	67	51	W	Clear
New Orleans	67	51	W	Clear
New York	67	51	W	Clear
North Platte	67	51	W	Clear
Oakland	67	51	W	Clear
Oklahoma City	67	51	W	Clear
Omaha	67	51	W	Clear
Portland, Ore.	67	51	W	Clear
Portland, Me.	67	51	W	Clear
Raleigh	67	51	W	Clear
Reno	67	51	W	Clear
Richmond	67	51	W	Clear
St. Louis	67	51	W	Clear
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Raleigh	67	51	W	Clear
Reno	67	51	W	Clear
Richmond	67	51	W	Clear
St. Louis	67	51	W	Clear
St. Paul	67	51	W	Clear
St. Petersburg	67	51	W	Clear
St. Thomas	67	51	W	Clear
St. Vincent	67	51	W	Clear



**COAL GASIFICATION IS FOUGHT IN UTAH**

**Sierra Club Fears Revival of Power Plant Project in Recreation Area**

By GLADWIN HILL  
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8—Conservationists, who sometimes apply their bird-watching talents to legal documents, are moving to head off a possible revival in modified form of the controversial coal-fired power plant project once planned for the scenic Kaiparowits Plateau in southern Utah.

What aroused them was a single line of type in a new application to the state of Utah for water rights. The application was filed recently by the California-dominated electric consortium that last April canceled the \$3.5 billion generating project in the face of mounting economic and environmental problems.

The application, nominally focused on a coal gasification project to make use of the extensive plateau deposits, inconspicuously mentioned a revised power generating project as an alternative use for the water.

Thus alerted, lawyers for the Sierra Club filed with the California Public Utilities Commission last Friday a petition that they hoped would stop such a plan by blocking the importation of any Kaiparowits power into California, the major potential market for it.

**Want Necessity Show**  
The petition asks that the consortium, which comprises the Southern California Edison Company, the San Diego Gas and Electric Company and the Arizona Public Service Company, be required to establish the "public convenience and necessity" of any such power importation before proceeding with the project.

The "necessity" of such importation, in terms of California's long-term energy needs, has long been a matter of contention among experts, and proving the point could be a protracted process.

Executives of the consortium said informally this weekend that any revived power generation plan was a remote possibility and that their real interest was coal gasification. An official of the Edison Company, majority partner in the consortium, said his company had no power plant intentions for the site.

Consortium subsidiaries own, along with a subsidiary of the Kaiser Industrial Corporation, rights to 1.5 billion tons of low sulphur coal on 72 square miles of Federal and state land near Nipple Bench on the plateau, 30 miles north of the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River.

They originally envisioned this as a 35-year fuel supply for a three million kilowatt power plant that would have been one of the world's largest, big enough to serve a city of three million people.

**A Recreation Area**  
However, the plant, even with the best air pollution control equipment, would have emitted 300 tons of atmospheric contaminants daily into an area that includes eight national parks and three national recreation areas within 200 miles.

This prospect evoked intense opposition from environmental organizations as well as from several Federal agencies. The site involves Federal land and an Interior Department permit was necessary.

This opposition, along with soaring costs and a softening energy market, impelled the consortium to drop the project, while exploring other applications for the coal.

On July 15 the consortium applied to Utah state water authorities for a yearly allocation of 30,000 acre feet of water from the river. An acre foot is about 325,000 gallons.

In a consortium news release, a coal gasification project was the only specific use for the water mentioned.

However, lawyers at the Center for Law in the Public Interest in Los Angeles, representing the Sierra Club, scrutinized the application itself and found this wording:

"Alternative projects presently under consideration for developing and utilizing the coal reserves include plans: (1) to provide clean energy fuels through a gasification and/or liquefaction plant, (2) to construct a coal slurry pipeline or other transport system, and (3) for power generating utilizing advanced air quality control technology."

The 30,000 acre feet of water sought is less than one-third of what the consortium had projected as necessary for steam generation in the power plant. But the lesser amount could service a smaller plant, which consortium executives in the past have mentioned as a possibility.

The Sierra Club lawyers in their petition to the California utilities commission said they were "informed and believe" that the two California companies had no intention of applying for a certificate of public convenience and necessity before starting any of the alternative projects, although California law "explicitly requires an electrical corporation or a gas corporation" to obtain such a permit "before beginning construction of a plant."

GIVE FUN TO A CHILD  
GIVE FRESH AIR FUND

# The TV Squeeze.

## How you can come out ahead

The Squeeze goes on!

Last month, Advertising Age reported that "escalating TV rates (make that galloping) have many client and agency people walking around talking to themselves with glassy-eyed stares. To say that it's a seller's market is an understatement."

Advertisers are faced with paying up to 35% more this year to buy what they bought last year, or settling for far less weight. At the same time the demand is such that availabilities are virtually non-existent.

What can you do about it? Where do you go

Plan 'B', the plan giving 20% of the budget to magazines, developed 27 more GRPs and added 7 more percentage points in reach. Frequency was a standoff, but there was a 94¢ decrease on CPM gross impressions, and that's nothing to sneeze at while the Squeeze is on!

But the real advantage of Plan 'B' emerges when the two Plans are run against the "Media Imperative" groups.

According to W.R. Simmons, 39.8% of the men who are medium/heavy regular beer drinkers are "Magazine Imperatives" (heavy magazine readers and relatively light viewers of TV). 37.8% are "TV Imperatives" (heavy TV viewers, relatively light readers of magazines) and 11.0% are "Dual" (both heavy readers and heavy viewers). Together, the "Magazine Imperatives" and the "Dual" groups represent 48.1% of the U.S. men and 50.8% of the medium/heavy regular beer drinkers.

And against this combination, Plan 'B' proved vastly superior (see chart). It developed 71 more GRPs. It added 14.4 percentage points in reach. Frequency was again a standoff. But there was a decrease in CPM gross impressions of \$5.46.

Obviously a schedule of magazines and TV is more effective in reaching the group that comprises more than half the target audience

**Why being squeezed out isn't all bad.**

If you've been squeezed out of TV—either by skyrocketing costs or lack of availabilities—consider making up those rating points in magazines. Like the beer

company, you may very well come out ahead of the game.

You'll discover, as many advertisers have, that combinations of magazines—even single magazines like Newsweek—can deliver the same big ratings that top TV shows deliver. Example: Newsweek's rating of 19.4 (men 18 to 49) beats All in the Family or Welcome Back, Kotter.

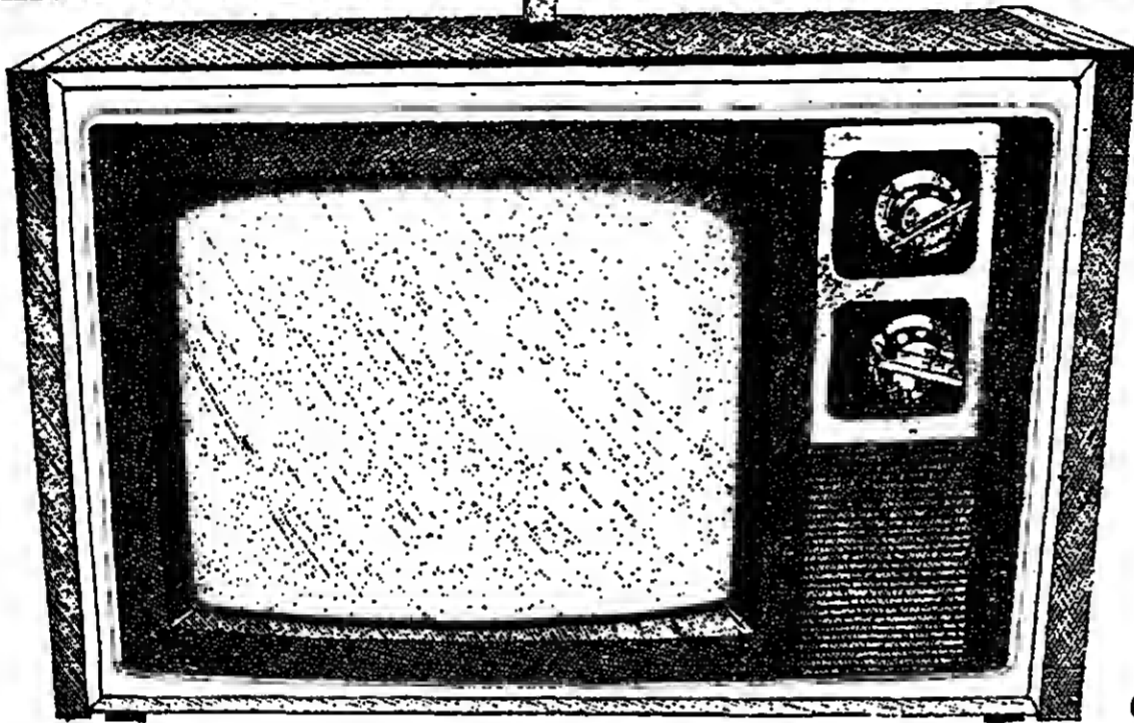
And you'll be reaching more of the "Magazine Imperatives."

Compared to the "TV Imperatives," they're younger (almost half are in the 18-34 year age bracket). They're better educated. They have higher incomes (32.4% have household incomes of \$20,000 a year or more).

As a result, they account for greater market shares in many product categories:

43.6% of the new cars purchased by men, 53.5% of the radial tires, 49.1% of the table wine, 53.5% of the air trip

Give your Newsweek representative a call, for all you need to know about beating the Squeeze.



The NO VACANCY sign is up at the networks. Costs are skyrocketing, but prime time availabilities are still severely limited.

when you're squeezed out of the top-rated shows? How can you maintain advertising weight without a big increase in budget?

Here's where Newsweek can help you. Newsweek can show you how the advertiser who's squeezed out of TV can shift those funds into magazines and actually come out ahead.

**How a change in media mix can help beat the Squeeze.**

Newsweek recently looked at a beer company that puts its entire \$8,500,000 budget in television.

The idea was to examine this use of the company's advertising funds and then compare it to a plan which included the use of magazines.

A computer run, using the beer company's actual TV schedule, analyzed an average four-week national media plan (Plan 'A').

A second computer run decreased television to 80% of the same-sized budget and allocated 20% to magazines (Plan 'B').

The target audience was men who were medium/heavy drinkers of regular beer—men who drank five or more glasses in the past week, a group which, incidentally, accounts for some 91% of all regular beer consumed.

## Add Newsweek. Beat the Squeeze.



"Media Imperatives," "Magazine Imperatives" and "Television Imperatives" are trademarks of W. R. Simmons & Associates Research.

TARGET GROUP PERFORMANCE  
"MAGAZINE IMPERATIVE" & "DUAL"

These groups account for 50.8% of medium/heavy regular beer drink

PLAN A (All TV)	PLAN B (80% TV/20%)
244 GRPs	315 GRPs



News Sun

سكنا من الامم

eze.  
out ab

الصحف

# The New York Times

## The Radio Band Increases in Volume Despite Frequency of Complaints



The New York Times/Charles Higgins Jr. Bach, pop, rock, soul, news and sports. With a portable radio you can have it where you want it, including coming at you from a bike's handlebars.

LAITLAND re alive with music—soul, rhythms. n radio-tape by a portion ion as reli- uers on the Road bear ses to work

hustle down with music under their dials all set s, or wheel s parks on th elaborate

Volume volume that a to find so them into other riders. it has been low passen- dant cars peace and underground, the air. course, there ern this sort lice on is o those who music dur- these sun- ces imposed scetion. t two years, horly's ad- has also on against d enough to rs. There is ed for fla- e, but the orced. wide music ing matter speaking ll of sound, compan- Satterwhite nulates my es claimed rs "almost he steering takes his And Frank

E. Jones said, "It makes it seem like everything is pleasant." The business of portable players, meanwhile, is growing, with more than half the radios being sold these days equipped for battery power. Accurate statistics, on the other hand, are difficult to find, because most of the major manufacturers, citing competition, decline to specify the numbers they have sold. Most of the radios and recorders are made in the Far East, and the Department of

Commerce does not give details on the types of items that are imported. "For us, it's a rapidly growing market," said William Byron, vice president of marketing for Sanyo Electric, whose products are manufactured in Japan. "People are more and more interested in personal devices for listening to music." The variety of models on the market is also proliferating. Sanyo makes combination radio-tape players that range from \$59 to \$200. Panasonic makes 17 differ-

ent models of portable players, two portable tape players and 15 models that combine both features. A spokesman for General Electric said that it had sold out its entire production—he would not specify how many pieces—of an eight-track tape player named the Loudmouth that listed at \$59.95. A more recent model called the Show Off, which includes a radio and tape player for \$74.95, comes with a special carrying strap. At Alexander's, a salesman said that 1,000 radio-cassette players had been sold in one

day when they were advertised at a bargain price of \$39.95. Many buyers of these sets gear their whole lives to the sound of music. "I get up with it in the morning, fall asleep with it at night and study with it on," said Victor Rodriguez, who works in a Brooklyn pharmacy, referring to his combination radio and eight-track recorder that he says goes with him everywhere. Like Mr. Rodriguez, who is 20 years old, Orlando Rivera, who is 24, seems giv-

his pleasure with the world around him. "Music tranquilizes," said Mr. Rivera, a bartender on Fifth Avenue. "There should be music everywhere. Just imagine this country without music. It would be without life." In Central Park on any Saturday or Sunday, the sounds of WBSL-FM, which plays works primarily by black musicians, come from many corners as radio addicts all tune in to what is agreed to be a favorite station. While nationwide statistics on the characteristics of

listeners show a fairly equal balance between the sexes, generally speaking, the music-carriers of New York seem to be male and either black or of Hispanic origin. Harvard psychologist Sheldon White attributes this phenomenon to their having "more reason to tune out" the society around them. "It's a mechanized way to daydream," Dr. White suggested. "A radio to the ear is an anesthetic for some people. It's a means of escaping. It dulls the pain of existence." Roscoe C. Brown Jr., direc-

tor of the Institute of Afro-American Affairs at New York University, had another explanation for the popularity of portable radios and tape players among blacks. "Music is an indigenous part of the black culture, which revolves about dance and sound," Dr. Brown explained. "But now, they're not repressed by a society that wants them to hide their music, like jazz was hidden away in little clubs for many years. In some ways, for blacks, it is a form of pride—they are enjoying their music, and they are proud of it." You don't have to be black to dig it, Adam Renz pointed out. A 32-year-old puppeteer who is satisfied with a small transistor model, Mr. Renz said his radio was not only "the quickest cure for a bad mood," but a means of choosing the mood he wants to be in. "It's a big help," he said. "You just spin the dial and find something that will suit you. Now, I'm into Latin music because I danced all night till dawn, and I'm still there, but later, I'll probably go classic, to bring myself down a little."

## Many Businesses Are Taking a Plunge Into the Van Pool

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

Special to The New York Times

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N.J., Aug. 9—Van pool, son of car pool, is packing them in here at the Prudential Insurance Company and a growing list of other locations around the country.

Each weekday morning, about 500 Prudential employees are picked up at or near their homes by 56 shiny blue 12-passenger vans owned by the company and driven by volunteers. At the end of the day, the vans carry them home again. The drivers travel free, and the other riders split expenses to repay the company for its nonprofit venture.

"It's the best thing they ever did," said Mildred Bohlander of the cost services department as she stepped out of the gleaming, new, glass-sheathed Eastern home office at 3:20 P.M. the other day and cut across the parking lot to where the vans were clustered. "I could just kiss the driver," she confided.

### 43 Concerns Use System

A second-generation offshoot of the car pool, which employs private autos, the company-sponsored van pool with its minibuses is fast emerging as one of the most promising of the ride-sharing commutation programs designed to cut fuel consumption, pollution and traffic congestion.

With 43 concerns coast to coast now operating 590 commuter vans, the approach has won many rave reviews. But bus com-

panies have condemned what they call the vans' unfair competition, and executives have acknowledged that group-riding puts restrictions on employee overtime and other scheduling. At the same time, some other unusual commutation experiments are under way.

### Employees Are Paid

In Hartford, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company has been paying employees \$1 a day not to drive to work—they are eligible if they come in by car pool, bus, bicycle, foot or any means other than behind the wheel. It has cost the company about \$500,000 so far.

Throughout Connecticut, the State Transportation Department has been collecting employee rosters from businesses and matching the names by computer for car pool rides. And in Knoxville, the transportation center of the University of Tennessee has received a \$1 million Federal grant to set up a commuter-travel "brokerage" service: It will figure out the best way for you to get to and from work.

In the van pool universe, Prudential is only No. 2—the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis-St. Paul, which pioneered the concept in April 1973, remains in the vanguard with 92 vehicles transporting 1,000 employees daily.

Prudential, with its 56 vans and more to be



Some of the passenger vans at the Prudential Insurance Company in South Plainfield, N.J.

Continued on Page 59, Column 1

### a Plans Lottery Prizes

York Times Pa., Aug. 9—start a new game next week for more cash weekly lottery Nelson, said so-called Big on sale Sept. ticket sales rent 50-cent ne. d that there winners for ets sold and onal tickets ol for a mil- raving every million Cadillac and ill be given e specifics of the ticket will be, red, white d circle will light number, a two-digit blue circle a d, white and ll be drawn. h these num- prize. Tickets hree numbers d tickets that d white num- ts that match numbers, \$100, it, match the umbers or the d matches the qualify for the

ING to be able to today on both- streets where of-the-street normally in unions have d because of ons. However, and standing l apply.

## News Summary and Index

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1976

### The Major Events of the Day

#### International

Rioting in South Africa spread yesterday from Soweto, where it recently originated, to at least 11 other black areas. There were attacks on schools, Government offices and commuter buses. The police opened fire in at least three townships and in Alexandra, they killed two youths who, the police said, had attacked a police vehicle. The worst of the trouble was in Soweto and in Alexandra, where gangs of youths renewed their attempts to stop blacks from going to work for white employers in Johannesburg. The gangs set up roadblocks to halt commuter buses and stoned the buses. In the meantime, Prime Minister John Vorster, in a South African magazine interview, said the country was in a serious situation, but that it was not critical, as South African opponents of apartheid have suggested. He said the Government would listen to black protests, but would not permit an insurrection. [Page 1, Column 5.]

The United States and Pakistan have agreed to seek a compromise that would prevent a confrontation over Pakistan's plans to build a French-designed nuclear fuel-making plant. It was announced by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger after talks with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Lahore. Mr. Bhutto consented to work out a formula that would insure that Pakistan would not be able to divert material into nuclear explosives, Mr. Kissinger said. [1:4.]

#### National

Tactical skirmishes between the partisans of President Ford and Ronald Reagan marked the opening of preliminary activities of the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, Mo. Both sides proclaimed a strategy of party unity. [1:1-2.]

Well-placed officials in Washington said that if President Ford does not choose John B. Connally as his running mate he may appoint him as chairman of his election campaign. Putting Mr. Connally in charge of the campaign was said to have been suggested to the President by several of his associates who believe that a Ford-Connally ticket would make Watergate a bigger issue than ever among the Democrats. Rogers C. B. Morton, the chairman of the President's Ford Committee, supports Mr. Connally as his replacement. [1:1-2.]

After eight and a half days of deliberations, a jury in Los Angeles found William and Emily Harris, companions of Patricia Hearst in the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army, guilty of kidnapping, robbery and auto theft. But the Harris were acquitted of aiding and abetting Miss Hearst when she opened fire to assist them in avoiding arrest at a sporting goods store in 1974. [1:3.]

#### Metropolitan

Hurricane Belle swept up the Atlantic coast and headed straight for Long Island. With the eye of the storm still some 70 miles and two hours away, Belle's advance winds struck Long Island shortly after 10 P.M., bringing drenching rains and high tides that buffeted shore areas already evacuated by emergency officials. [1:8.]

Thousands of Long Island residents were evacuated from vulnerable shore areas. Hurricane winds—the first to hit in Long Island in 16 years—gusted up to 40 miles an hour and struck South Shore communities at about 10:30 P.M. as the eye of the storm neared. Governor Carey ordered the National Guard armories in Suffolk County to give shelter to the evacuees. [1:6-7.]

Hurricane Belle skirted the southern New Jersey coast last night, passing some 50 miles out to sea, but it sent waves, gale-force winds and heavy rain ashore, flooding low-lying areas, smashing windows and knocking out electrical power in dozens of communities. Thousands of vacationers left shore resorts that had been ordered evacuated, and a Civil Defense command post for the state was set up in West Trenton at the headquarters of the State Police. [1:6-8.]

### The Other News

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### Quotation of the Day

"Right now, this is the most important office in the whole country, and the most important people in the United States are working here today. It's a tremendous responsibility, but we enjoy it."—Harold M. Gibson, meteorologist in charge of the National Weather Service office in New York City. [17:4.]

### Industry and Labor

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### Health and Science

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### CORRECTION

The Arts and Leisure Guide in the New York Times on Sunday incorrectly listed Skitch Henderson as appearing at Michael's Pub this week.

### Chinese Region Begins Use of Roman Script

HONG KONG, Aug. 9 (UPI)—China's first official use of its new romanized script has begun in one of the nation's 29 administrative regions, the Chinese press agency Hsinhua reported today. The language plan which would ultimately convert all written Chinese from a vocabulary of 50,000 different ideographs or characters to a simple alphabet, is one of the most ambitious, difficult and significant reforms undertaken by the Communists since they came to power in 1949. Romanization of the written language, based on the Chinese phonetic system, was begun 25 years ago in accordance with directives from Chairman Mao Tse-tung. First formal use of the romanized script began Aug. 1 in the northwest Sinking Uighur Autonomous Region, Hsinhua said. This region, one-sixth of the country's total area, has a population of 10 million people of 13 different nationalities.





### Bureau of Vital Records Rejects An Indian Name in Birth Register

By MORRIS KAPLAN  
Mr. Perkins has no first name, officials of the Health Department's Bureau of Vital Records refuse to register it.

On Aug. 6, 1975, in Bellevue Hospital, the boy is a son of an Indian who contend that their civil rights have been violated by the rejection of the Cherokee name in language it is written as:

Apartment personnel at 125 Worth Street is as indecipherable as Japanese. But the boy's parents, Vernon and Maria Perkins of 131 Broomfield Avenue, pronounce it phonetically as Ah Ni De.

Unsatisfactory Rating  
The bureau received an unsatisfactory rating from the Health Department's Bureau of Vital Records.

Mr. Perkins reacted quickly, saying, "We will go to court." Advising him was Carol Van Norman, coordinator of community services at the American Indian Community House, 10 East 39th Street.

Mr. Perkins's ancestry is a tribal mixture of Cherokee and Waccamaw. He completed the ninth grade at Waccamaw Indian High School in Belton, N.C.

Married in 1963 in Maria, a Thlani Indian ham in Puerto Rico, he works as a "free-lance" carpenter.

He spent four years in the Navy and was honorably discharged in July, 1967, as a third-class medical corpsman.



Vernon and Maria Perkins at Bureau of Vital Records yesterday with their son

Mr. Perkins's ancestry is a tribal mixture of Cherokee and Waccamaw. He completed the ninth grade at Waccamaw Indian High School in Belton, N.C.

### Co-op City Guard Indicted In Handcuffed Man's Death

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN  
A private guard at the Co-op City housing project in the Bronx was indicted for manslaughter yesterday in what authorities called the accidental shooting death of a handcuffed and unresisting 20-year-old prisoner.

Three other Co-op City guards were charged with hindering prosecution and obstruction of justice in the case for allegedly lying to the police about how the fatal shooting occurred, falsely claiming there had been a struggle for the gun.

According to Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola, the victim, George Marks, 3252 Grace Avenue, the Bronx, was shot and killed by Lieut. Benedetto Schwall at about 4:30 P.M. on June 9 inside a Co-op City security patrol car at Debs Place and Dreiser Loop on the project grounds in the northeast Bronx.

Suspects Charged  
Lieutenant Schwall, 34, of 1434 Waring Avenue, the Bronx, was charged with manslaughter. The obstruction and hindering charges were filed against Sgt. Andrew Fanza, 22, of 129 Throgs Neck Road; Philip McArdle, 21, of 145D Edgewater Park; and Joseph Vespa, 21, of 2870 Welman Avenue, all of the Bronx.

All four surrendered at the District Attorney's office and were arraigned before Criminal Court Judge Louis A. Cioffi. He released the lieutenant on \$2,500 bail and the others in their own recognizance.

As reconstructed by police and District Attorney's investigators, Mr. Marks had been one of 15 or 20 young men who were loitering outside an electronics shop on Dreiser Loop on the project on June 9 when a Co-op City guard, Walter Wimmer, came by and ordered the group to move on.

They were not doing anything specifically wrong, just hanging around making noise," a spokesman for Mr. Merola said.

Most of the young men obeyed the guard, but Mr. Marks was said to have gotten into an argument with him and a shoving incident ensued. Mr. Wimmer, who was not armed, then said he intended to take Mr. Marks into custody for disorderly conduct and assault, and Mr. Marks ran away.

Other Guards Notified  
Using a walkie-talkie, Mr. Wimmer notified other guards in the area, and Mr. Marks was seized two blocks away by a guard who handcuffed his hands behind his back and summoned a security patrol car to take him to security headquarters on the grounds.

The four men indicated yesterday were in the car that picked him up. By the time it arrived, a crowd of about 100 residents had gathered and saw Mr. Marks driven away. Many told investigators that the car had gone only about 100 feet when a shot rang out.

After taking Mr. Marks to Jacobi Hospital, where he was pronounced dead of a single 38-caliber gunshot wound in his right side, the four security officers told the police he had been shot in a struggle over the lieutenant's gun.

The lieutenant, one of the few superior officers on the Co-op City security staff authorized to carry a gun — was said to have gotten into the car's rear seat with the prisoner from the right-hand door. The guards claimed that Mr. Marks' hands had been cuffed in front of him and that the lieutenant's gun had been exposed when he "prounted" to enter the car.

But Mr. Merola said that subsequent investigation showed that no struggle had occurred as the lieutenant entered the car and that the victim had had his hands cuffed behind him when he was shot. Investigators said the lieutenant had drawn his gun and was "trying to interest" the prisoner when the weapon discharged.

U.S. Experts Investigate Fire-Bombing in Jersey  
By WALTER H. WAGGONER  
Special to The New York Times  
EAST ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 9 — Federal explosives experts began an investigation here today in the fire-bombing of a home of a housewife who was leading a movement to recall Mayor William S. Hart.



Mayor William S. Hart

The East Orange police said that members of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms were examining remnants of a homemade missile, filled with inflammable liquid, that was thrown at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lotruglio at 389 North Arlington Avenue yesterday morning.

The bomb exploded on the porch roof and caused a small blaze that was quickly extinguished by East Orange firemen.

Mrs. Lotruglio, head of the East Orange Taxpayers Organization, which is protesting against the municipality's spending policies and proposed tax increases, and is seeking the Mayor's recall, said this afternoon that Mayor Hart had called her immediately upon his return from vacation and had strongly condemned the fire-bombing incident.

"He said it was nothing he would condone or stoop to," Mrs. Lotruglio said in an interview.

Mayor Hart later confirmed his call to Mrs. Lotruglio, and said in a telephone interview that he had told her that "I'm receiving the same kind of calls from people on the other side."

He said it was "a most deplorable kind of incident," and he emphasized that "I don't want any kind of vigilante help."

Mrs. Lotruglio said that the latest in a series of threatening telephone calls that followed the fire-bombing came last night.

### of the Tenants Is Making Itself Felt

As it's not going to happen tomorrow, I'm perfectly aware." Meanwhile, the Metropolitan Council seeks to enlist an army of volunteers to carry on its "social struggle." From its eighth-floor loft at 24 West 30th Street, it functions as a coordinating center for eight branches and 32 affiliates throughout the city.

Volunteers man the telephones, giving advice to individuals and to groups. The caller may be protesting damaged plumbing, broken plaster, a dispossess notice or a lack of heat or hot water for which management is

To Learn More  
Information on the Metropolitan Council on Housing is available at 725-4800. Volunteers are needed to assist tenants seeking help on housing problems and guidance on rent-control and stabilization laws.

blamed. Volunteers are prepared to help even to accompany tenants to housing court.

Should a number of tenants of a high-rise apartment decide on a rent-strike, the council will offer guidance on procedures. Such strikes have become quite common. There are currently from 300 to 500 of them going on, Miss Benedict said, adding that the council does not initiate them.

In assisting the occupants of some of the two million rental apartments in the city, the council depends largely on its branches. Three of these are in Brooklyn, in the Bay Ridge, Crown Heights and Park Slope sections. The others are in the Bronx, Harlem, Washington Heights and on the East and West Sides of Manhattan.

Unlike the parent council, which pays a monthly rental of \$450 for its narrow, but long quarters, the branches hold weekly meetings in rent-free facilities provided by churches or community houses. The affiliates, autonomous groups that subscribe to the council's policies, also meet in rent-free quarters.

The council has a membership of 4,000 who pay an annual fee, which includes the \$2.50 subscription to its weekly newspaper, Tenant. The fee is \$10 for employed members and \$5 for unemployed people, students and those on welfare and those living on Social Security.

From time to time, the council receives contributions, which are placed in its legal-legislative fund. Most of the donations are small, but there was a \$500 gift this year, according to Miss Benedict.

To deal with the several hundred cases now in housing courts, lawyers are sometimes hired to ascertain that repairs are made in deteriorating structures. There are also the entanglements of eviction proceedings, the continual grievances, the "bread-and-butter" issues.

"The landlord doesn't always lie down with the lamb and decide that from now on we will have peace," Miss Benedict observes.

A graduate of Cornell University in 1933, Miss Benedict at 64 years of age is a veteran of many rent-war campaigns. She is married to Peter Hawley, a retired trade union organizer.

She was a leader of the Yorkville Save Our Homes Committee, which fought the demolition of houses since replaced by expensive high-rise apartment buildings. And she was one of the founders of the East Side Tenants Council, which opposed the urban renewal program envisaged by Robert Moses.

The Metropolitan Council was organized in 1959 as an ad hoc committee for the renewal and strengthening of rent control.

Miss Benedict welcomes the assistance of volunteers to help three or four hours a day in resolving the problems of tenants. There would be no council without volunteers, she notes, adding:

"We expect people to join the council in the same way that workers join a trade union."

"A Look Ahead to '77  
"Hey, there's a park in my neighborhood, and it's the best side, why don't we fix it up next year?" suggested Rafael Landrau, a 17-year-old student at Charles Evans Hughes High School as he dug his shovel under a weed tree root he was trying to extricate.

### Metropolitan Briefs

Retail Gasoline Prices Rose in June  
Retail gasoline prices in the New York-northeastern New Jersey area rose sharply in June for the second straight month, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics said yesterday.

5 School Custodian Workers Indicted  
Nassau County District Attorney Denis Dillon announced that five custodial employees of the Elmont, L.I. School District had been indicted for claiming and collecting overtime payments for work they never performed between August 1973 and last April.

'Gag' Violation Laid to Rubin Carter  
A judge in Paterson, N.J., said yesterday that Rubin (Hurricane) Carter violated a "gag" order last month when pickets from an organization supporting him in his retrial on triple murder charges paraded in front of the Passaic County Courthouse, Judge William J. Marchese also said in his opinion that he would not penalize M. Carter because he did not think the demonstration, three months before the Sept. 27 trial date, would influence a possible jury.

From the Police Blotter:  
A shabbily dressed man between 60 and 65 years of age was found hanging from a tree in Central Park, apparently a suicide. His body was discovered by three youths near the Block House off the west drive at 108th Street. He remains unidentified.

The Metropolitan Council was organized in 1959 as an ad hoc committee for the renewal and strengthening of rent control.

### Pitching In to Save Parks

Private Body Leads Efforts at Six Sites in New York City  
By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

In Morningside Park, teenagers who have no gardens of their own have learned that weeds steal nourishment from desirable plants. In Astoria Park in Queens, adults have stopped throwing trash into the pool because they watched the teenagers working so hard to clean it out.

And in Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn, one can look down the newly cleared side of a hill and see a Bicentennial flag and mural nearing completion on the cement below, thanks to other teenagers.

These are among the visible results of work done this summer by teenagers under the sponsorship and direction of the Parks Council, a privately financed group, in six parks in the city.

Other results were evident yesterday in the conversation of a contingent at work in Morningside Park.



A stone stairway at Morningside Park showing, left, an area cleared of weeds and underbrush by teenagers under the direction of and sponsorship of the Parks Council.

The area at right, yet to be dealt with, shows underbrush choking existing shrubs and trees. With dense growth removed, the area can be used for picnicking.

The projects was to arouse among people living around parks an interest in saving the parks.

Lottery Number  
Aug. 9, 1976  
N.J. Pick-It-471

# Partying in Saratoga, Whitney Style

By ENID NEMY  
Special to The New York Times

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.—Give Mary Lou Whitney a reason for a party—any old reason — and she'll stage something spectacular. Give her two reasons—say her daughter's 21st birthday and her country's 200th anniversary—well, you can imagine!

Just in case you can't, start with 221 guests (200 and 21, get it?). Go on to two men gotten up as British and American revolutionary soldiers, crossing swords at the entrance to a gigantic tent. Then go into the tent, where only the grass underfoot and the eggs for midnight omelets weren't painted, swathed or tied in red, white and blue.

And that's not even mentioning the stagecoach, where arriving guests were immortalized in Polaroid color and later presented with souvenir pictures encased in red folders bearing the gold seal of the United States. Or the brass Liberty Bells in front of each place card, or the six men hidden in the bushes firing off rifles and shotgunns for a double birthday salute.

**Patriotic Menus**

Ready for more? Try thinking of a tricolor menu, with each dish labeled with the name of the First Lady who originally served it in the White House, and helium-filled balloons fashioned into gondola centerpieces and anchored down with baskets of carnations. Red, white and blue ones, of course.

Such feats are hard to do, and most other party-givers here admit they are beaten before they even start. But that's not to say that nothing else happens once Mrs. Whitney folds her tent, which she did just before the sun got going last Friday morning.

That night, after everyone had recovered from the races, the galleries, swimming, tennis and whatever else they did during the day, there were more parties. And all through the weekend they continued but, other than the



While two men dressed as revolutionaries flank entrance to tent, left, Mary Lou and Cornelius V. Whitney, on right, greet John and Irene Roosevelt Whitney party. Above, a general view of the party, with centerpieces; railed dance floor is in the background.

ball at the Performing Arts Center, most of them were of a size considered almost intimate.

There was Mary Sanford's cocktail party for 100, give or take a few dozen, and Elisabeth and F. Warrington Gillet's dinner party for 45. One followed the other because Mrs. Sanford was honoring the Gillets, who had been married on her lawn exactly a year earlier, and the Gillets were marking their anniversary.

Mrs. Sanford, who is known as the Queen of Palm Beach when she isn't being

the Empress of Saratoga, appeared at her party in the same beige silk organza dress she had worn to the wedding.

A lot of people mentioned how attractive it was, but apparently it was even more striking last year, when a brilliant sun shone right through it.

"Thank God, there's no sun today," she said.

Mrs. Gillet, who before her marriage was an iron and steel shipbuilding Ingalls of Birmingham, Ala., had her own sun — canary diamonds, hither, yon and where

ever her rose chiffon dress wasn't. It, too, was the same combination she had worn to her wedding.

After several hours of drinking, eating and cake-cutting at Mrs. Sanford's, the guests who had been asked, made their way to the anniversary dinner, some by car and others by walking through the hedge that separates the Sanford establishment from the Saratoga Golf Club.

There, after the lamb chops and corn-on-the-cob had been cleared away, another repeat performance awaited them. James Van Alen, whose name is synonymous with Newport's Tennis Hall of Fame and who had displayed his talent for singing at last year's wedding, arose and announced the name of a song he had written and that he intended to sing this year.

**His Wife Pales**

His wife, Candace, who was wearing pale gray chiffon, turned the color of her dress.

"You can't, Jimmy," she cried. "That's for bachelor parties."

Mr. Van Alen allowed as how he could, and Mrs. Van Alen, by this time on her feet and at his side, allowed as how he couldn't.

He didn't. He strummed away on his ukelele and sang instead about love. Everyone applauded and wondered a bit about the song he had wanted to sing.

Which brings us back to the Whitney party, where Heather Ann, the birthday girl, also sang a tribute to her mother and her stepfather, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney.

This was all part of the hell-ringing, gun-shooting, cake-cutting ceremony. The first two items went off without a hitch and reminded Col.

Cloyce Tippet of Saturday nights in various small towns during his youth.

Colonel Tippet and his wife, the former Liz Whitney, who have just bought the late Joan Paysan's generously sized house here, are unlikely to be bothered with any kind of town noises now.

The cake-cutting ceremony was temporarily stymied by the lack of a knife.

"Give her a sword," said John Roosevelt.

Mrs. Whitney took his advice, leaving the British revolutionary soldier defenseless, but her daughter with sword in hand.

The cake was cut, with Miss Whitney manipulating simultaneously the sword, the white strapless dress she had whipped up at the family house in the Adirondacks and several young men, one of whom had written a poem in her honor and which he proceeded to read.

The younger guests included Raymond Masen of Jacksonville, Fla., whose family is high in oil and other good things, and Henry Smith of the Louise, Miss.; cotton planters, who escorted 16-year-old Cornelia Whitney.

Both visitors stayed in the Whitney guest cottage, which George Washington was said to have made his headquarters for a time. The bed and bath linens in the cottage are embroidered with "George Washington Slept Here," and the wallpaper is printed with such advice as "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes" and "Throw the tea in the sea."

**Tuned Out**

Mr. Masen said that after looking at it for a while, he had learned to ignore it.

Mrs. Whitney, who was floating around in an old but glittering white and silver Sarni dress, finished off with a bit of fake pearls and diamonds was told that she looked as though she had arisen from a frothy hubbly bath.

As a matter of fact, she said, she arose from the floor of the stagecoach, which she had inspected at the last minute and discovered was "absolutely filthy." There

was only one thing to do—she co-opted the help of Rudy Stanish, the omelet man, and got down and scrubbed.

The guests didn't know the difference — none of them went inside the coach—but no matter. One doesn't take chances with a list studded with the cream of society and names such as Edna and John Morris, Kay and Walter Jeffords, Leslie Combs, Josephine Bryce, Cynthia Phipps, C. Z. Guest, Maggie and Clyde Newhouse, Lady Sandra Weidenfeld, Jean and T. Sufferin Tailer, Joseph Ryle, Charles Welland, Peggy and Walter Salmon, Virginia Guest Manning and Allen Manning, Tootie and Cortright Wetherill, Sue Whitmore, Mollie Wilmot, Ruth

and Ben Roca, Colin McLeod, Dr. Roach, Midway, Ky. Whitneys do are at their I showed up as an Uncle Sam and -stripes, white and his dress shirt.

Mrs. McLeod in Upperville, Va., whose husband, bro horses, show with a 10-ft tree in it. Heather, and of it, Mal. Vides, his tin York and Calif., and of said he was a silver hat. These thin a Whitney to



Mary Sanford, left, joined her guests of honor, F. Warrington Gillet and Elisabeth Gillet.



F. Warrington Gillet is applauded at dinner party he and his wife gave at Saratoga Golf Club. Seated, from left, Mary Lou Whitney, John Willem, Mrs. Gillet, Leslie Combs and Mal Marvin.



Heather Ann Whitney greets guest at her birthday party.

## Egyptian Furniture Scaled to Modern Living

By NORMA SKURKA

Is there an Egyptian-style revival in the wind? The exhibition of treasures from King Tutankhamen's tomb will not go on view in the United States until November at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, but already there is a burst of interest in all things Egyptian.

Should a trend develop, Luten-Clarey-Stern, a decorator-showroom that is open in the trade, will be in on the ground floor. It has just introduced a new line of furniture with authentic Egyptian styling. The line includes an armchair called Thebes, a side chair called Isis, and a tall, plinth-style stand.

The new Oesigus Ink as regal and sumptuous as the 4,000-year-old originals—even though they are not exactly faithful reproductions. Ancient Egypt left a fairly complete record of its daily life in the contents as well as in the decoration of its tombs.

Randolph & Hein of San

Francisco, the firm that manufactures the furniture, borrowed the design motifs, such as fretwork, feet shaped like stylized animal hoofs and twisted rope, liberally to use on its new furniture.

"We did change the dimensions to conform to today's standards of comfort," said Randolph Arczynski, one of the firm's partners.

The furniture frame of the Thebes chair of ash and alder woods is partly hand-carved and completely hand-finished in a deep, bottle-green stain to simulate the appearance of mummified wood. The Isis chair is painted in black and ivory and was loosely inspired by the old designs.

"The Isis chair was adapted from a low bench," Mr. Arczynski explained. "We just added the back."

Neither he nor his partner, in the six-year-old firm claim to be Egyptologists (in fact, neither has even succumbed to the interest in the enigmatic powers of the pyramids, which has been covered in a raft of recent books). They got the idea for the Egyptian-inspired line because they felt it had a sense of elegance suited to today.

The possibility of a taste for Egyptian styling is not all that far-fetched. Such revivals have happened before, some with lasting significance. Napoleon was so

taken with the excavations at the Cheops Pyramid at Giza (10 miles west of the modern city of Cairo) during his Egyptian campaign in 1798 that he returned to France and ultimately styled his court after the designs. They were incorporated into the French Empire style, which dominated Europe during the first quarter of the century. Again, in the 1920's and 1930's, Art Deco adapted the angularity of Egyptian styling.

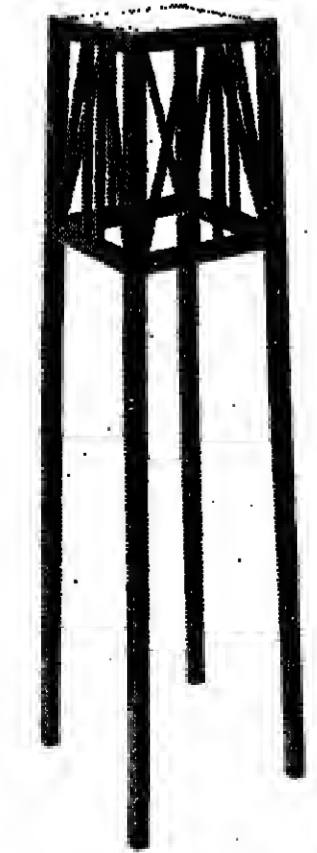
**Being Evaluated**

The new Egyptian line at Luten-Clarey-Stern is only now being assessed by interior designers. The showroom's clients include most of New York's top decorators, including Albert Hadley of Parrish-Hadley, Steven Mallory, Kevin McNamara, Mario Buatta and Melaine Kahane.

One of the designers who has seen the line and likes it is Michael LaRocca of Easton & LaRocca. "I can see it in a stark modern room, with white shiny walls and white upholstery, and one or two Egyptian pieces scattered around as accents," he said. "You have to use it almost like sculpture—because that's what it is."

Melaine Kahane agrees, adding that the furniture evokes a romantic mood.

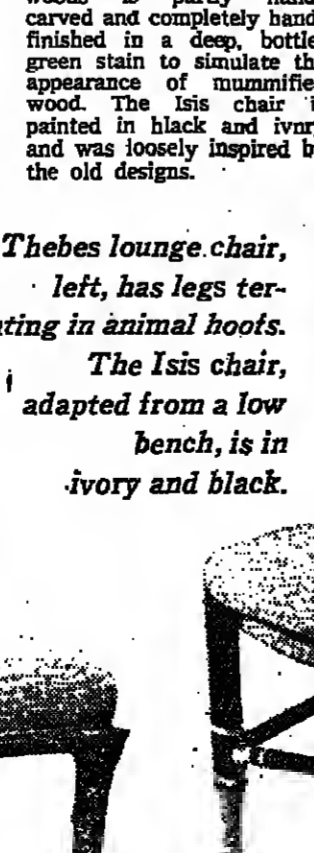
Prices may have a lot to do with the furniture's acceptance. The prices are as regal as its appearance. The Thebes chair sells for \$1,350, the Isis chair for \$1,050 and the plinth stand for \$325. In October, Luten-Clarey-Stern will introduce several additional pieces that are already being sold on the West Coast, including a commode to retail at about \$2,000.



The plinth stand features Egyptian fretwork on slender legs.



The Thebes lounge chair, left, has legs terminating in animal hoofs.



The Isis chair, adapted from a low bench, is in ivory and black.



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سكنى من الامم

# On People Energy Post Given to Sawhill

Sawhill, president of the University and energy adviser, will be named as director of the Energy Research Administration. He is expected to be named as director of the Energy Research Administration. He is expected to be named as director of the Energy Research Administration.

Portugal's former Prime Minister, was described by doctors yesterday as "fully recovered" from the heart attack he suffered on June 23. He was released from an Oporto hospital over the weekend. The 59-year-old admiral was stricken while campaigning for the presidency.

As fellow officers and gentlemen, President Giscard d'Estaing and Brigadier Mohammed Nur Saad sipped coffee together last week—only hours before the president sent the brigadier before a firing squad. The officer had pleaded not guilty, but allegedly confessed to being leader of last month's abortive coup to overthrow President Mitterry, who is a major general.

In a weekend interview with the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram, the Sudanese president said he had coffee with the defendant Thursday at Army headquarters, where 97 others were also executed in two days. Said the president, "I personally interviewed Brigadier Saad on his role in the coup because he was an army colleague."

Japan's 16-year-old Prince Hiro is making his second overseas trip. The eldest son of Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko left over the weekend for Belgium as the guest of King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola and later will visit their villa at Granada, Spain. Prince Hiro went to Australia two years ago.

The Dallas Symphony Orchestra's music director, beginning with the 1977-78 season, will be Eduardo Mata, director of the Guadalajara (Mexico) Symphony Orchestra since he took over the post 12 years ago at the age of 22. Named as the Dallas Symphony's principal guest conductor is Kurt Masur, director of the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig, East Germany, and formerly with Berlin's Komische Opera.

Rhodesia has its first black Roman Catholic archbishop. The Most Rev. Patrick Chikanda, 44-year-old son of a rural tribesman, was installed as Archbishop of Salisbury at weekend ceremonies in the black township of Highfield. He succeeds the Most Rev. Francis Makgall, who retired.

Richard Thomas, the former Broadway juvenile actor who plays John-Boy on "The Waltons" television series, is a father. A son was born to the 25-year-old actor and his wife, the former Alma Gonzalez, in Hollywood Sunday night. The paternal grandparents are Richard Thomas 3d and his wife, Barbara Falls, who conduct the New York School of Ballet.

## Allowed a Guilty Plea 1 Beating of Roommate

By MURRAY SCHUMACHER  
A 25-year-old man was allowed to plead guilty to the fatal beating of his roommate in Queens, N.Y., in a case that has been pending for more than a year. The man, identified as John J. Lynch, was charged with the murder of his roommate, Robert J. Smith, in a Queens apartment building. Lynch pleaded guilty to second-degree murder.

## Susan Silver Married To Gary J. Markovits

Susan Silver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Silver of Scarsdale, N.Y., was married yesterday afternoon to Gary J. Markovits, son of Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Markovits of White Plains. Rabbi Maurice Davis performed the ceremony at the Fenway Golf Club. The bride, who holds a B.A. and master's degree from Cornell University, teaches English at the Scarsdale High School. Her father is president of Jeanette Metternich Inc., maternity-wear manufacturer of New York and North Carolina. Mr. Markovits received a B.S. degree from Hobart College and attends the New York University School of Dentistry. His father is a dentist.

## RAPIST IS HUNTED IN WESTCHESTER

Man Has Posed as Cabby in Attacks on Young Girls

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 9—Several young Westchester County girls, including one 8 years old, have been sexually assaulted and beaten by a man posing as a taxi driver or a policeman. The man, using a knife or a steak fork as a weapon, has raped, beaten or forced sodomy on five 12-year-old girls, as well as the 8-year-old, in Yonkers, Larchmont and White Plains, according to Sheriff Thomas Delaney. The assaults started last April, and the last victim was attacked on July 28, he said.

The suspect has used several buses and three different cars, Sheriff Delaney said. But "we think it's the same person because his actions link him from one to the other," he added. The sheriff said there was no link between the rapist and the Westchester dart sniper, who has shot steel darts at 19 women since last February.

"This is a completely different type of crime," he said. "The dart sniper shot at women of any age. This case does not have the same elements at all." Jacqueline Leeds of the sheriff's department sex crimes analysis squad said the suspect had impersonated a taxi driver in two of the attacks. In each of these cases, a 12-year-old girl telephoned a legitimate company for a taxi. The rapist then arrived at the girl's house in an unmarked car, saying that his regular taxi had broken down. Then, with her mother's permission, each girl took the taxi, Miss Leeds said.

Miss Leeds was unable to explain how the suspect had been able to intercept the calls. He may have been able to pick up the dispatcher's call, on a citizens band radio, she said. In another case, the attacker, posing as a policeman, called a girl to his car, which was parked near a playground. Another victim was called to a parked car by the man, who told her he needed help in finding a repair man for his car.

Some of the victims "were battered about quite a bit," but "are holding up very well," Miss Leeds said. None of the girls has required lengthy hospitalization, she added. According to Sheriff Delaney, the girls had been driven "about four or five miles" away from the spot where they had been picked up, but "they did not see where they were going because he made them put their head down and keep their eyes closed."

The man eventually released the girls, he added. In one case, he had one victim in his car and picked up a second girl, named Myrna, then let her out unharmed. Sheriff Delaney has asked that this girl "come forward" to help identify the suspect. The victim had described the suspect as being about 5 feet 10 inches tall, stocky, weighing about 175 pounds, with brown hair, a brown beard and mustache.

Anyone with information about the attacker is asked to call the sheriff's office, (914) LY 2-8400, or the local police department, the sheriff said.

## Divs Is Fatal to Jerseyan

WALDEN, N.Y., Aug. 9 (UPI)—A New Jersey man drowned yesterday when he hit his head while diving in shallow water at Lake Ostris near this Orange County village, the police said today. The victim was Lee Kantscheidt, 22 years old of East Windsor, the police said.

## 5 Are Given a Stay of Sentence in Yonkers Attack

Lawyers for five young men convicted of a conspiracy and assault in a baseball-bat attack on another youth in Yonkers five years ago won a stay of execution yesterday of the sentences the youths were to have begun serving today, pending decisions in two separate appeals.

Grounds for the Federal District Court appeal in Manhattan presented by lawyers for the youths include the denial of a change of venue motion raised during the original trial, as a result of what the lawyers called "biased and prejudicial coverage of the case in the local newspaper, The Herald Statesman, which referred to the 'savage attack' and the 'brutal beating' inflicted by the boys. Court testimony was to show that one boy alone—none of the ones currently appealing sentence—inflicted the beating.

## Teamsters Fund Sues 2 Concerns, Alleging Fraud

By DAMON STETSON  
The Principal Pension Fund of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters filed an \$18-million suit in Federal District Court in Chicago yesterday against an Oklahoma insurance company and its wholly owned subsidiary.

The suit said that United Founders Life Insurance Company and its subsidiary, the Reis Corporation, had defaulted on loans totaling \$9 million that had been obtained from the pension fund through fraud and misrepresentation. Also named as defendants in the suit were three executives of both companies, Jack T. Massey, Bernard G. Ille and Gerald Barton.

Details of the suit were made public by Daniel Shannon, executive director of the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund. The loans were a consolidation of more than \$8 million in notes due the fund, according to the suit. At the time, the fund said, United Founders and Reis failed to disclose their true financial condition—that United was heavily in debt and that Reis was insolvent.

The failure to disclose the accurate financial condition of the insurance company and its subsidiary constituted a fraud on the pension fund, the suit charged, since the borrower had a duty to inform the trustees of those facts, and not resigning as a trustee of the pension fund. Well-placed sources reported last Friday that Mr. Presser was resigning after taking the Fifth Amendment before Labor Department investigators.

In another development, a spokesman for William Presser of Cleveland said that he was not resigning as a trustee of the pension fund. Well-placed sources reported last Friday that Mr. Presser was resigning after taking the Fifth Amendment before Labor Department investigators.

YOUTH GIVE 5 MONTHS  
In a separate action in the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court, for which the lawyers seek to overturn a decision by a Supreme Court justice in White Plains who ruled last June that, while impressed with the boys' conduct in the last five years, he did not have jurisdiction to commute their sentences to probationary terms. The crime in question occurred in March 1971, when a 14-year-old youth, Chester Ozarowski, hit a 19-year-old immigrant from Jordan in the head with a baseball bat at Nathan's restaurant in Yonkers. The youth was sentenced to five months in a reformatory, from which he was released several years ago.

Because they were older, five of the other youths involved in the case received terms of up to four years. The judge ruled that while none of the older boys had wielded a bat, their plan to visit the restaurant for the purpose of a possible fight, and their presence at the scene, in the company of the boy who had struck the blow, constituted a conspiracy and assault. Salim Rabadi, the Nathan's busboy who was struck, suffered a skull fracture that left him blind in one eye, deaf in one ear, partly paralyzed and brain-damaged.

The convicted youths are Martin Miller, Roger Santavica, Russell Depasquale, Thomas O'Neill and Thomas Ozarowski (who has changed his name as a result of the notoriety of the case). In yesterday's action, lawyers for the five youths pointed out that the appeal for commutation of sentence could not continue once their clients had begun serving their sentences. Judge Joseph Hawkins granted a stay of the sentences until Friday, when the full bench of appellate court judges will hear the lawyers' arguments. It may be several weeks before a decision is handed down.

Reached by phone yesterday, Martin Miller, one of the convicted youths, said that, after five and a half years of trials and appeals—with \$25 million in lawsuits from the Rabadi family pending—"I'm used to waiting."

Ohio Plant to Build Tanks  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Army announced today that it planned to reopen a Government-owned plant in Lima, Ohio, for the first production of its advanced XM1 tank. Officials estimated that the Lima plant would employ from 1,200 to 1,500 workers.

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# This month, Mars.

NASA's Viking spacecraft has landed on the surface of Mars. No small feat in itself.

Even more incredible is what its lander carries inside: a complete biological laboratory, capable of making three separate, sophisticated tests to discover if life exists on this forbidding red planet.

That lab is our baby.

It was our assignment to work with the biological scientists, to figure out a way to miniaturize three rooms full of complex lab equipment — down to about one cubic foot, for space travel.

We did it.

Soon after Viking landed, a sample of Martian soil was scooped up and measured amounts of it sent to three different places in our lab.

Then the experiments began — to discover if there are hard scientific answers to the questions and dreams of scientists and storytellers as far back as the Greek philosophers.

Does carbon-based life like ours exist on Mars?

What we're looking for are micro-organisms. Tiny, tiny little bugs, if you will. Who knows, maybe even little green ones.

To be alive, an organism must consume something, and leave some sign of having lived, breathed, eaten, reproduced. Finding evidence that those kinds of things have happened — or are happening — is precisely what our labs are designed to do.

"In effect, we're going to give them 'chicken soup' — and see if they eat it!" one scientist said.

The first experiment searches for signs of a life process we call photosynthesis. We'll offer any Martian micro-organisms an atmosphere containing carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, seasoned with a radioactive tracer. Then check later to see if anything living consumed the mixture.

Another experiment searches for signs of metabolic activity. Metabolism is the process by which all organisms live on Earth. It is such metabolism that this experiment can detect, by offering Martian micro-organisms a meal of radioactive Carbon-14 organic compounds, then monitoring the experiment continually to see if any radioactive gases are released.

The third experiment checks the environment offered to the micro-organisms to find out if it is altered by the presence of living something. We do this by placing the Martian soil sample in a sterile solution for an incubation period. Then if traces of, say, methane or hydrogen are found — and we don't find the same mixture in the "cooked"

control sample — something, indeed, may be alive in that soil.

Of course, these experiments may not be asking the right questions.

But some good logic says we're on the right course.

On Earth, micro-organisms are our most widespread life forms. So we have assumed that life on Mars, if it exists, is reasonably similar to life here.

There are six other instruments in the lander besides our lab, all designed to do several very special scientific jobs.

But the excitement of this incredible NASA mission is to look for signs of life on the surface of Mars itself.

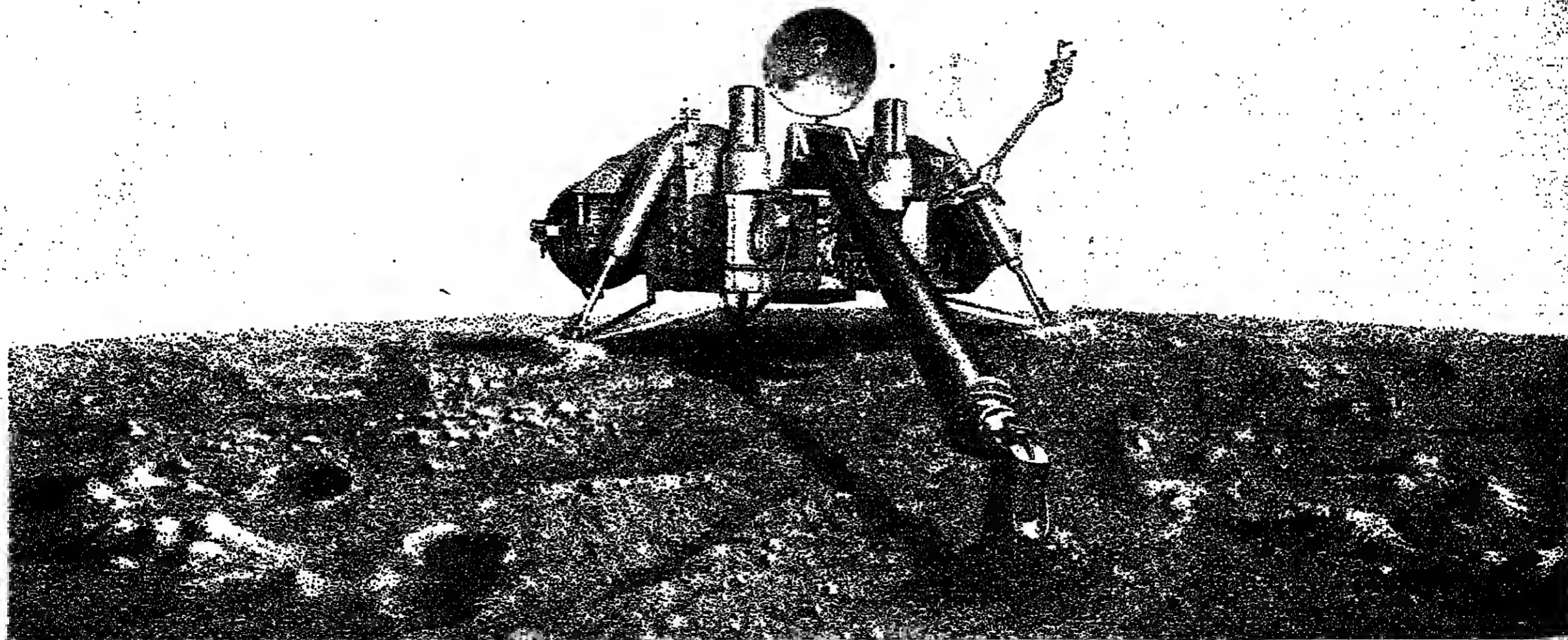
Very simple signs to be sure. But since all life evolves from the simple towards the complex, the discovery of Martian micro-organisms would be an astounding event.

The trip is more than just 400 million miles through space.

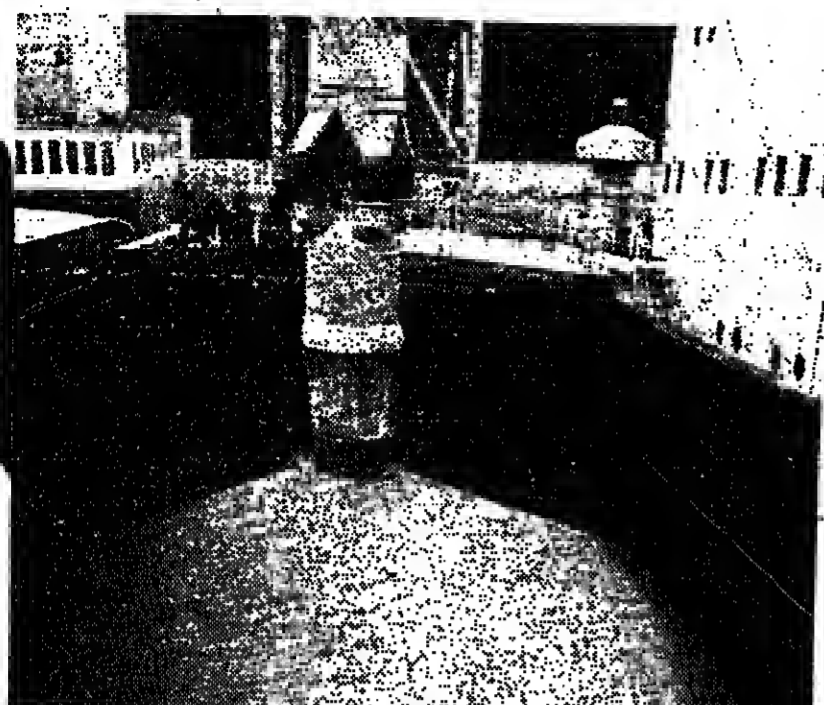
It is across centuries of time as well, as Earth man finally begins his first direct search for life on another planet.

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loaded onto a ship in Tacoma, Wash. Because of declining exports, grain prices have fallen off sharply, but consumer prices are expected to pick up as a result of increased processing and distribution costs.

### Book for Food Export Dims

By H. J. MAIDENBERG  
devastating drought in Europe the continuing hunger that of the rest of the globe, the ports of basic foodstuffs have been closed. This was indicated weekly Government export figures, issued after the close of commodity trading yesterday. Prices of the key farm crops — corn, wheat and soybeans — have plunged since July 1, along that farm exports would once a nation's imports of agricultural products.

### U.S. ORDERS CHECK ON COMMODITIES

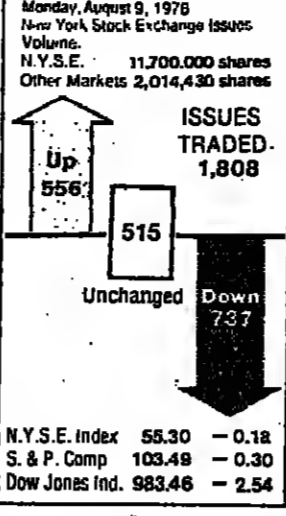
Special Unit to Investigate Charges of Market Fixing on 2 Chicago Exchanges

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—United States Attorney Samuel K. Skinner announced today the appointment of a special unit to investigate allegations of market fixing by traders at the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Mr. Skinner said the possible fraud could run into the millions of dollars. He said the investigators will be headed by Assistant United States Attorney Jerome C. Randolph and would include Internal Revenue Service agents and attorneys from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

A Federal grand jury for two months has been investigating the possibility of fictitious, prearranged trading by floor traders and others at the Board of Trade and has issued more than 80 subpoenas to various member firms, floor traders, clerks and runners. The grand jury also has requested trade records dating back to 1973. A report in The Wall Street Journal said the investigation was brought about by an interior decorator who went to Federal authorities last year to complain that he had been swindled by several professional traders, one of whom was a major soybean trader on the Board of Trade. Government officials found that in one instance the traders had apparently paid the decorator for some goods by losing money to him in a soybean trade. Subsequently, investigators allegedly found that the trade had been manufactured by the traders solely to pay the decorator and at the same time to save the traders taxes by giving them a trading loss to offset other trading profits, the newspaper said.

### Market Profile



### STOCK MARKET CONTINUES DOWN

Dow Is Off 2.54—Trading Cut Short on Warning About Hurricane

By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER  
The stock market declined yesterday for the third consecutive session. Trading was cut by one hour because of the hurricane warning for early evening. At the 3 P.M. close, the Dow Jones industrial average showed a loss of 2.54 points to 383.46. The widely followed range throughout the session with the largest decline, 3.54 points, posted at 11:30 A.M. Yesterday's abbreviated session was the second time this year that weather conditions shortened the normal trading session on the exchange. On Feb. 2, trading was delayed until 11:15 A.M. because of a snow storm. Some 737 issues declined, while 556 stocks advanced. A total of 35 stocks posted new 1976 highs, while 13 made new lows. Turnover on the Big Board yesterday amounted to 11.70 million shares, the slowest since Jan. 2 when 10.30 million shares traded, and little economic news was reported to affect it. Turnover last Friday was 13.33 million shares. Commenting on the market's performance, Newton D. Zinder, vice president of E. F. Hutton & Company, noted that the market continued the slow drifting pattern that has been "its hallmark for the past few weeks." Mr. Zinder said that many

### SAUDI PREDICTING 777 OIL-PRICE RISE

But Yamani Says That He Will Oppose Any OPEC Bid for 'Drastic' Jump

By VICTOR LUSINCHI  
Special to The New York Times  
GENEVA, Aug. 9 — Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Oil and Minerals, predicted today some increase in crude oil prices in 1977, but he said that he would oppose any move by fellow members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for a "drastic" rise.

OPEC is scheduled to meet in Qatar on Dec. 15 to consider 1977 prices and he said any rise before that time would be unacceptable. Some of OPEC's 13 members are hoping for a drastic increase, similar to that decreed by the organization in 1973, Sheik Yamani said, adding: "We will resist that." The quadrupled oil prices decreed by OPEC then have been cited as one factor behind the deep world recession of the following years.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would approve a 10 percent increase in oil prices, the Minister replied that it was "premature" to discuss the size of the expected rise. Saudi Arabia, as the world's largest petroleum exporter, exercises considerable influence over OPEC decisions. It will depend, he said, on such factors as the extent of the world's economic recovery and what happens at the now deadlocked Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation between developing and industrialized countries. Sheik Yamani reaffirmed his belief that in their own interest the oil-exporting countries must work with the industrialized nations, and said he hoped the dialogue would resume soon.

### 2 Former Officials Of Eximbank Sued

U.S. Complaint Asks for Penalty

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — The Justice Department filed suit today against Henry Kearns, former head of the Government's Export-Import Bank, alleging he made a personal profit of about \$325,000 from a stock sale that was made possible by his Government position.



Henry Kearns

The civil complaint in Federal District Court here also charged Don P. Bostwick, former executive vice president of the bank, with the same offense. The suit said he made a profit on the same stock of about \$26,000. In both cases the Government asked a penalty in the amount of the profits, plus interest. Mr. Kearns, now president of Kearns International of San Francisco, said in a telephone interview he would vigorously defend the suit and added, "I think we can beat them." He has consistently proclaimed his innocence in the matter, which has been discussed before, and said today that "we might just as well have a trial and find out what's what." A Justice Department spokesman declined to discuss the possibility of a criminal charge in the case but did not rule it out. Mr. Kearns was president and chairman of the board of the Eximbank from early 1969 to the end of October 1973. The transaction in question involved stock in the Siam Kraft

Paper Company, a Thailand company that Mr. Kearns had helped to form before he came head of the Eximbank. The complaint alleges that Mr. Kearns personally arranged the sale of 100,000 shares of Siam Kraft that he owned and controlled at an "inflated" price to Mitsui and Company (USA), a subsidiary of the big Japanese Mitsui trading company, which "had or sought substantial contractual, business and financial interests in transactions with Eximbank." These interests of Mitsui, the complaint said, "might be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of defendant Henry Kearns's duty and . . . might be significantly . . . affected." Continued on Page 41, Column 4

### Citibank Sues Ex-Im Bank And Agent on Zaire Loan

By ANN CRITTENDEN  
Citibank said yesterday that it was suing the Export-Import Bank and its agent, the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, for attempting to arrange a preferential repayment facility for Ex-Im Bank loans to Zaire. Citibank filed the suit in the United States District court.

The agreement between the Export-Import Bank and Zaire provided that a portion of the proceeds from Zaire's copper sales in Europe, instead of being transferred to the Bank of Zaire, would be paid directly to the Ex-Im Bank to service \$307 million in loans and guarantees to the economically distressed African nation. Describing the arrangement, which has not yet gone into effect, a spokesman for the Ex-Im Bank, a Federal agency set up to help finance United States exports, said "the wheel that squeaks loudest gets the grease." Relief Is Sought The Citibank suit apparently seeks injunctive relief to stop the agreement from proceeding. A bank spokesman said the legal move was made after numerous meetings with the Ex-Im Bank in which Citibank and other commercial bank creditors of Zaire complained that such a preferential facility would create a dangerous precedent in international lending. Citibank said the agreement would violate an earlier credit arrangement between Citibank, Zaire, and 10 other commercial banks covering payments on a loan of \$50 million to Zaire in 1972. The suit states that payments on both principal and interest on the 1972 loan are in default. The Citibank spokesman said that when a government lender

er uses its influence to obtain preferential treatment for itself, at the expense of private lenders, the latter might be reluctant to extend further credit to foreign government borrowers. Moreover, he added other government creditor might be tempted to demand the same preferences, again at the expense of commercial bank lenders. The issue is a sensitive one because of the unprecedented level of commercial bank lending to less developed countries in recent years. Large Sums Outstanding United States banks alone were owed more than \$40 billion as of March 31 by developing countries, and if any of those countries were to experience difficulties in servicing their debts, private banks would not welcome the sight of government creditors standing ahead in the line for repayment. In June, Zaire had to rescind the payments due in 1975-7 on its foreign debt owed to a guaranteed by government Continued on Page 41, Column 4

### Figures and Profit Models

Aug. 9 (UPI)—asked the manufacturers to project "cost" figures for cars. 3d, acting director on Wage Policy, said his study would include all information a venture. d it requested the American on, the Chrysler Ford Motor general Motors council studied found no objective increases. The auto used the retail ease model cars of 4.4 percent

### Gas Price Rises Granted Subject to Later Refunds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—A three-judge Federal appeals court ruled today that natural gas producers may raise interstate gas prices immediately if they agree to refund any money later found to have been unlawfully collected. Producers who refuse to include the refund provision in tariffs filed with the Federal Power Commission were barred from raising the price of gas shipped interstate. The unanimous ruling by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia was hailed as a victory by consumer groups that had asked the Federal court to bar the price rise from going into effect until the F.P.C., which had set the new rates on July 27, made its order final. That process, which included a hearing, will take about 60 days. A spokesman for the American Public Gas Association, which opposed the F.P.C. order, said the limited injunction issued by the court means that no producer will be able to collect the new rate without first agreeing to refund the collections if the Power Commission decides on rehearing that its initial rate was too high. The consumer groups had opposed the F.P.C. order because it would have allowed producers to raise prices immediately without agreeing to refund the excess if the Power Commission decided on rehearing that the rate was too high. The F.P.C. countered by saying the price increases were designed to give natural gas

### Wheat Futures Fall

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER  
Traders tended to remain on the sidelines again yesterday at the Chicago Board of Trade. A result was that wheat futures lost about 7 cents a bushel, reflecting a lack of buyer interest. December wheat closed at \$3.37 1/2, down from \$3.45 on Friday. Corn prices held up a little better, despite the prospects of a record crop, with December corn closing at \$2.67 1/2, down from \$2.69 1/2. Some heavy processor selling of soybeans and the buying of soybean products pushed soybean prices down. The processors, who crush beans into soybean meal and soybean oil, sell one and buy the other when price relationships are favorable. Their selling of soybeans was somewhat offset by heavy buying by a few local traders. At the end of the session, soybeans closed at \$6.33 for November delivery, down from \$6.35. Speculators and others were

### New Stock Plan Set By Morgan Stanley

By ROBERT J. COLE  
A stock-purchasing program for banks and other large institutions with commission discounts of from 50 to 80 percent on smaller trades will be introduced after Labor Day by Morgan Stanley & Company, the investment banking house. The significance of such a step is that it makes formal "deep discounts" on smaller negotiated trades by a leading broker for institutional clients. As such, this signals one more step toward more intensive competition among New York Stock Exchange firms in cutting their commission rates.

37 yield

Harris Dynalectron Report on Payments

Aeronutronic Expected to Win Satellite Bid

Spain Signs Accord For \$1 Billion Loan

Royal-Globe Insurance

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Harris Dynalectron Report on Payments

Aeronutronic Expected to Win Satellite Bid

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MARKET MAKERS IN NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES

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## Market Place

### Setting a Target Price for Stocks

By ROBERT METZ

A money management organization that looks at stock positions as profit centers, selling shares that fail to stand up to predetermined gain and loss criteria, says that its techniques can be adapted by the small investor.

The Unicorn Group, which manages \$70 million in pension and private accounts, urges investors to set a target price for all holdings prior to making a commitment. Strategy is based on expected price-earnings ratios.

Walter Peters, president of the group and its chief investment strategist, says that in the first instance, target prices for stocks should reflect the investor's fundamental analysis of the company.

investor's ledger should also have a column indicating his loss limit. This is perhaps the most critical piece of information. He explains: "Examine a price chart of the stock for the past four years and identify the three largest percentage drops, measuring in each case from the previous high. Let us suppose that there were price drops of 16, 12 and 8 percent."

Mr. Peters said that the most professional approach would be to take the smallest of the three setbacks—in this example 8 percent. More generally, Mr. Peters said that in no case—regardless of the stock chosen and its loss experience of the past—should the investor set this downside limit at more than 10 percent.

In the example, then, an 8 percent drop from the XYZ purchase price of 50 would put the loss limit at 46. Mr. Peters said that the investor should keep that price in his ledger and not in the hands of the specialist as a stop loss order.

By assuming responsibility for selling himself, the investor is less vulnerable to volatile markets—if he maintains proper vigilance. Mr. Peters commented that this is the "critical decision rule." It protects the investor against mistakes and omissions in his analysis.

Mr. Peters concludes that there is no substitute for intelligent, dispassionate analysis or common sense. The idea, he stressed, is to superimpose a disciplined approach to investing in today's highly volatile markets.

He added that most investors understood the need for loss limits, but it was "equally important to set a firm investment horizon and rules to close out profitable but static positions."

He said that in using these rules it was quite possible for the investor to move in and out of the same security as new information, projections, and price patterns developed.

Mr. Peters trades at the very substantial discounts brokers offer institutional investors. Individual investors will have to consider the commission factor in determining whether it is feasible to move in and out of the same security more than once or merely commit money to a particular stock in the first place.

He comments: "For example, suppose the XYZ Corporation is currently selling at \$50 a share with a price-earnings ratio of 10 and current earnings of \$5 a share."

"The investor's analysis indicates favorable sales and earnings prospects, which promise in the current general economic environment earnings per share of \$6.50 for the year ahead. A favorable trend is anticipated for the year thereafter."

Mr. Peters argues that the investor should disregard any stock that doesn't have favorable prospects for at least six quarters and preferably eight.

Since XYZ is expected to produce \$6.50 a share in earnings a year from now, the investor may reasonably expect the shares to appreciate. The stock should hold its price-earnings ratio of 10 for a new price of 65. Mr. Peters said that a company that does that well could be expected to increase its multiple to 12 for a possible target price of 78.

However, he urges individual investors to do as he does—set a more conservative target price of 65 in such cases, making the assumption that the price-earnings ratio will remain at 10. Mr. Peters continues:

"It will be helpful to record in a permanent ledger the date of purchase, the price paid and the anticipated target price. If the investor cannot supply a target price and a coherent analysis to support it, that person has no business in the stock—or in the market for that matter."

Mr. Peters says that the

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2,500	Iowa Power & Light	4.80%
2,500	Louisiana Power & Light	4.44%
5,000	Natural Gas Pipeline (SF)	8.12%
5,000	Ohio Power	7.76%
10,000	Philadelphia Elec	9.58%
5,000	Texas Power Light	57.24
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## Stock Market Indicators

(The tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated tape for all activity yesterday in the listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the 4 P.M. New York closing and

N.Y.S.E. Index				S&P Index				Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues					
Index	High	Low	Close	Index	High	Low	Close	Changes					
Index	118.44	118.33	118.37	160 Industrials	148.7	147.3	147.3	Most Active					
Industrial	118.44	118.33	118.37	20 Transport	148.7	147.3	147.3	UPS					
Transport	118.44	118.33	118.37	40 Utilities	148.7	147.3	147.3	Name Last Chg. Pct.					
Utilities	118.44	118.33	118.37	60 Financial	148.7	147.3	147.3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Financial	118.44	118.33	118.37	80 Bonds	148.7	147.3	147.3	2	2	2	2	2	2

## Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Iss

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales				MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1976				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales									
High	Low	In Dollars	P/E 100's High	Low	Last	Net Chg	Day's Sale	Friday Year Ago	1975 Year to Date	High	Low	In Dollars	P/E 100's High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8	11,700,000	13,500,000	12,500,000	3,415,854,667	3,172,111,809	41	40 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						42	41 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						43	42 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						44	43 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						45	44 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						46	45 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						47	46 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						48	47 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						49	48 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						50	49 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						51	50 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						52	51 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						53	52 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						54	53 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						55	54 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
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24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						79	78 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
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24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						81	80 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						82	81 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
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24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						87	86 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
24 1/4	24 1/4	1.24	11	11	11	1/8						88	87 1/2	1.24	11	11	1/8
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Man Profits Up by 43% in Second Quarter and by 53% for Half; Other Companies Issue Reports

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Table with columns for company names (e.g., AMERICAN BOOK-STRATFORD PRESS, COMBINED INSURANCE) and financial data for 1976 and 1975.

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quarter net income was \$7.7 million... share earnings reflect the dividend paid last June 30...

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Will Save 77 Toronto

BANKRUPTCY AID FOR ABERCROMBIE

Chapter XI Petition Granted to Sporting-Goods Retailer

By ARNOLD LUBASCH
Abercrombie & Fitch, the retailer of expensive sporting goods, was granted a Chapter XI bankruptcy petition in Federal District Court yesterday to hold off creditors and remain in business.

The court action enables Abercrombie to continue operating its stores and protect it from legal actions by creditors while the company formulates a plan for setting its debts.

The 84-year-old company announced last Friday that it would file the Chapter XI petition, which was submitted yesterday in Manhattan. Bankruptcy Judge Roy Rabitt granted the order permitting Abercrombie to continue operations.

According to the petition, Abercrombie's assets total \$3,229,753 and its liabilities amount to \$6,202,488, but the company is unable to pay its debts as they mature and needs time to arrange a settlement with creditors.

Moves to Improve Operation
A large part of the drain on Abercrombie's finances has reportedly come from its store at Madison Avenue and 45th Street, and its Chicago store.

In an affidavit accompanying the court petition, Harry C. Geis, the company's vice president, said that Abercrombie would take a number of steps to improve its operations and would close some of its stores, but he did not indicate which ones.

Mr. Geis said in the affidavit that the company's three "principal stores" were in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, with six smaller branches

Terms Set on Lubrizol-Marine Merger

By HERBERT KOSEBETZ
The Lubrizol Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, announced yesterday that terms have been set for its previous announced acquisition of Marine Colloids Inc.

The terms call for an exchange of one share of Lubrizol for each two shares of Marine Colloids. With 1,922,644 shares of Marine Colloids outstanding, Lubrizol will issue 961,322 shares of its stock to effect the acquisition.

At yesterday's closing price of 39 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange, the Lubrizol stock to be exchanged will have a value of about \$28.6 million.

Marine Colloids, located in Rockland, Maine, is a producer of natural hydrocolloids used as additives to foods, household air fresheners, toothpaste and

other consumer products. The company reported a net income of \$1.32 million in 1975 on sales of \$19.5 million.

Lubrizol is a producer of additives for lubricants and fuels. On sales of \$419 million in 1975, its net income was \$46.9 million.

White Motor to Sell Unit to CLR Corp.
White Motor Corporation announced in Cleveland that it had signed a letter of intent to sell its wholly owned subsidiary, White Engines Inc., to the CLR Corporation of Cleveland for an undisclosed sum.

Trade sources said that White Engines, which manufactures small gasoline and diesel engines for the industrial, farm, and military markets, has a volume of about \$45 million.

The subsidiary does not make engines for White trucks, which are powered by Cummins and

problems caused by the recession. But he said that Abercrombie expected to improve its operations with a number of steps, including the appointment of Geoffrey Swaeb as temporary chief executive officer, the use of better inventory procedures, the elimination of unprofitable departments and the closing of certain stores that failed to yield an adequate return on investment.

When combined with improved business conditions, Mr. Geis added, these steps should enable Abercrombie to operate profitably.

Iron-Ore Contract Planned
RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Brazil and Japan are expected to sign a contract for the supply of 300 million tons of iron ore, over a 20-year period, when President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil visits Japan in September, the Jornal do Brasil reported. The newspaper said the contract was valued at \$3.6 billion.

Detroit Diesel Company power units.

Recently White Motor sold its White Superior division, which makes stationary engines to Cooper Industries for \$36.5 million. Earlier, the proposed merger of the White Motor Company into White Consolidated Industries Inc. through an exchange of stock valued at about \$100 million, was canceled.

Aquitaine North Drops Tender Offer to Ventron.
Aquitaine North America Inc., a subsidiary of Societe Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine of France, announced that it had dropped its tender offer for all of the common stock of the Ventron Corporation. Aquitaine had offered \$36 a share for the Ventron stock and was outbid by the Thiokol Corporation whose tender offer of \$44 a share was accepted by the Ventron board.

problems caused by the recession. But he said that Abercrombie expected to improve its operations with a number of steps, including the appointment of Geoffrey Swaeb as temporary chief executive officer, the use of better inventory procedures, the elimination of unprofitable departments and the closing of certain stores that failed to yield an adequate return on investment.

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ACCORD IS SIGNED ON LOAN FOR SPAIN

Continued From Page 37

Carlos Arias Navarro last month.

The cabinet of the new prime minister, Adolfo Suarez, is expected to tackle economic problems at a meeting tomorrow.

Some foreign bankers at the ceremony said they believed Spain had no alternative but to devalue the peseta before the end of the year. But a finance ministry spokesman said this was not being contemplated at the moment.

In San Francisco, the Bank of America said the interest rate, considered relatively low, includes 1 1/2 percent above the cost of the money the bank syndicate will have to pay in the Eurodollar wholesale market in London over a period of five years.

U.S. \$200,000,000
Up to twenty percent may be taken in Canadian dollars at the borrower's option.
Sidbec-Normines Inc.
Interim Project Loan
The First Boston Corporation Greenshields Incorporated
and funds provided by Bank of Montreal Chemical Bank Toronto Dominion Bank
Paying Agents: Bank of Montreal

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
\$300,000,000
Commonwealth Edison Company
Sinking Fund Debentures, Series 2, due August 1, 1996
This financing has been arranged with institutions by the undersigned.
MORGAN STANLEY & CO. SALOMON BROTHERS
August 10, 1976.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issue

Table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, Volume, etc. Includes sections for 'Continued From Page 36', 'Stocks and Div. Sales', and 'Stocks and Div. Sales'.

U.S. Stock E...
Foreign Stock E...



# Computer Will Save Fuel G.M.'s '77 Toronado

Special to The New York Times  
T. Aug. 9 — The Motors Corporation today its 1977 Toronado use an onboard computer to provide control of the engine in the most improve fuel.

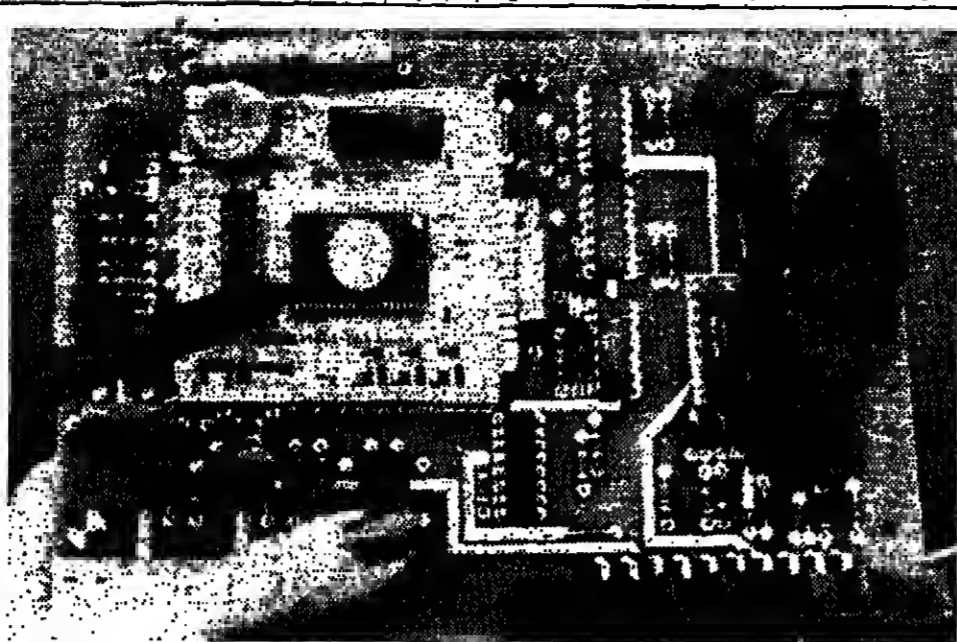
"These sensors constantly measure engine vacuum, temperature, engine speed and crank shaft position. The system performs thousands of operations a second to determine the best spark-firing position. Then it signals the distributor to fire the spark at exactly the right instant."

This produces improved fuel economy, Mr. Estes said. A Toronado will use 15 miles per gallon in Federal city driving tests or 1.2 m.p.g. better than one without the system. "In addition, the car is more responsive and runs more smoothly," he said.

The Ford Motor Company announced a "computer controlled timing" system for its Continental Mark IV last week. The system was indefinitely delayed. Ford officials said the system did not perform much better than a mechanical one it replaced and until it did it would not be used.

Chrysler developed an "electronics spark advance" system as part of the "lean-burn" system for its 400 cubic-inch V8 engine and it was used on 1,000 cars. The Ford and Chrysler systems used an analog computer to improve fuel economy in the engine. For 1977, Chrysler's will be put on other V8 engines and will be offered on all the corporation's cars.

A G.M. spokesman said the digital computer calculates by counting while the analog computer operates by meas-



The controller unit of G.M. Misar timing system. Pointer shows digital microprocessor.

## EX-BANK AIDES ARE SUED BY U.S.

Continued From Page 37  
influenced by the exercise of his official position and authority."

Siam Kraft had already obtained an Eximbank loan of about \$14 million before Mr. Kearns joined the bank. The matter of his ownership of Siam Kraft stock came up at his Senate confirmation hearing and the complaint today said, "It was a material consideration of Henry Kearns's nomination, confirmation and employment... that be avoid and insulate himself from any discussion, action decision or other involvement in Eximbank affairs activities or decisions concerning or affecting Siam Kraft."

The heart of the complaint stated: "The defendant Henry Kearns breached the terms and conditions of his employment and violated the representations and promises, explicit or implicit, made at the time of his nomination and confirmation in 1974, reflecting a drop in demand for oil because of the worldwide recession and a month high. Followers of this so-called bellwether theory argue that when G.M. stock is in a risig pattern and four months elapse without a new signal for the market."

General Motors, selling dividend yesterday, closed at 68, down 3/8 point. G.M. reached its 1976 high of 72 1/2, in early April.

## 3M Replaces Anaconda On Dow Jones Average

The makeup of the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks was changed yesterday to substitute the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company for the Anaconda Company, Dow Jones & Company announced.

Also affected by the substitution was the Dow Jones 65-stock composite average. The proposed merger of Anaconda into Atlantic Richfield was announced last month.

Dow Jones said the divisor used in computing the industrial average was changed to 1.504 from 1.473, and the divisor used to compute the composite average was changed to 8.168 from 8.070.

## Yields of Up to 10% Set on New Issues

By JOHN H. ALLAN  
Investment bankers, underterred by the credit market's early close yesterday that was caused by the approach of a hurricane, set terms on \$500 million of corporate notes, bonds and preferred shares to be offered formally for sale today. The securities, priced with yields as high as 10 percent, were reported all spoken for.

In secondary market trading, fixed-income prices changed relatively little and trading activity was light. The Government and municipal bond markets generally closed about 2:30 P.M., and corporate trading dwindled after 3 P.M., when the New York Stock Exchange closed an hour ahead of schedule.

In the money market, Federal funds traded mostly at 5 1/4 percent, or slightly below their level for most of the last week. The Federal Reserve purchased some Treasury bills for some of the international or Government accounts it serves, but it took no action for its own account.

Yields to Investors  
In the rush of corporate investment banking activity late yesterday, the following yields were made available for investors:

The General Motors Acceptance Corporation's \$200 million issue of 10-year notes, rated Aa by Moody's and A by Standard & Poor's, will give investors a return of 8.15 percent.

The Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's \$75 million of 10-year bonds, rated Baa and BBB-, will yield 9.33 percent. The company's \$50 million of preferred stock will yield 10 percent.

The Natural Gas Pipeline Company's \$50 million of 10-year bonds, rated A by Moody's and S. & P. will yield 8.20 percent.

### New Bond Issues

Issue	Yield
Chrysler 1981	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1982	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1983	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1984	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1985	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1986	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1987	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1988	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1989	10 1/2%
Chrysler 1990	10 1/2%

ishing \$344 billion of orders last week, slipped slightly, closing at 1014/32-asked, down 3/32 from Friday.

The G.M.A.C. notes to be sold formally today are being offered by an underwriting network headed by Morgan Stanley & Company. They carry an 8.15 percent interest rate and a price of 100 percent of their face value.

Notes Are Subordinate  
Their 8.15 percent yield is higher than the G.M.A.C. 8 1/2% of 1986 that were sold on June 9 (and now trading at a price to yield about 7.90 percent) because the notes being sold today are subordinate. The 8 1/2% are rated Aaa and Aaa instead of Aaa and Aaa.

The Transcontinental Gas bonds are being sold by a group headed by White Weld & Company. The bonds carry a 9 1/2 percent rate and a price of 98.50 percent of face value to produce their yield of 8.25 percent to maturity on Aug. 1, 1986. The preferred stock, priced at \$25 a share, will pay an annual dividend of \$2.50 a share; a sinking fund will give the shares an average life of 12 1/2 years.

Dillon Read & Company leads the three-manager group underwriting Natural Gas Pipeline's \$50 million of bonds, which are being offered as 8.20's at 100.

Fruehauf Issue Offered  
Fruehauf's \$50 million debenture issue is being sold by a Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith syndicate as 9.70's at 100. A sinking fund gives the issue a 14.12-year average life.

E. F. Hutton & Company is managing the Western Union note sale. The interest rate was set at 10 percent and the offering price, at 100. A sinking fund will make the average life of the issue nine years.

## Other U.S. Stock Exchanges

Market	High	Low	Close	Change
DOW JONES	1014 3/32	1014 1/8	1014 3/32	-3/32
NYSE	1014 3/32	1014 1/8	1014 3/32	-3/32
NASDAQ	1014 3/32	1014 1/8	1014 3/32	-3/32

## SAUDI PREDICTING '77 OIL-PRICE RISE

Continued From Page 37  
the company, with the Standard Oil Company of California, Texaco Inc., the Exxon Corporation and the Mobil Oil Corporation owning the remainder.

\$41.06 BILLION OPEC Surplus  
WASHINGTON, AUG. 9 (Reuters)—OPEC accumulated a net surplus of \$41.06 billion in international transactions in 1975, the United States Treasury said today.

This was substantially less than the \$72.23 billion surplus in 1974, reflecting a drop in demand for oil because of the worldwide recession and a month high. Followers of this so-called bellwether theory argue that when G.M. stock is in a risig pattern and four months elapse without a new signal for the market."

Mr. Kearns's profit, the complaint said, was \$325,000 "on or less" and "was obtained by Henry Kearns by virtue of his employment relationship and official position with plaintiff United States of America."

8,000 Shares Controlled  
The complaint involving Mr. Bostwick said he had parted with 8,000 shares of Siam Kraft stock and had acquired or controlled 8,000 shares of stock.

Mr. Bostwick's shares were sold to Mitsui with those of Mr. Kearns at a profit said to be about \$26,000.

The complaint said that "defendant Don P. Bostwick knew that the aforesaid inflated price and sale was obtained from Mitsui-USA by reason of his position of trust and influence with Eximbank." It said Mr. Bostwick "accepted the benefits and profits of said sale knowing them to have been obtained by reason of Henry Kearns's breach of duty."

## CITIBANK FILES EX-IM BANK SUIT

Continued From Page 37  
representing more than half of the nation's estimated foreign debt of \$3 billion. In addition, Zaire has been in arrears on its payments on \$162 million owed to the 21 largest American commercial banks.

Among Zaire's creditors was the Ex-Im Bank, which had \$22 million in loans involved in June rescheduling. In addition, the Ex-Im Bank had extended loans and guarantees of \$239 million in 1973 for construction of the Inga-Shaba power transmission line. Another \$68 million in Ex-Im Bank money was authorized for Zaire in the spring of 1976, according to a bank spokesman.

To guarantee that payment would be made on those credits, the Ex-Im Bank has required that Zaire's national power agency establish a trust account outside Zaire that would receive payments in foreign exchange for power sold in Europe, and transfer the required debt service payments to the Ex-Im Bank's collecting agent, the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

Although the Ex-Im Bank spokesman stressed the trust account was only a "mechanical device" and not a legal asset, the arrangement, one international banker noted, "definitely puts other, private creditors in a junior position as far as the Zairian debt is concerned."

## Stock Market Shows Decline As Downward Trend Continues

Continued From Page 37  
investors seemed to be paying more attention to the hurricane warnings than to stock prices. He added that most of yesterday's loss in the Dow was accounted for by six of its component issues being ex-dividend.

Some analysts cited as a depressant the failure of General Motors' stock to make a fourth-month high. Followers of this so-called bellwether theory argue that when G.M. stock is in a risig pattern and four months elapse without a new signal for the market."

General Motors, selling dividend yesterday, closed at 68, down 3/8 point. G.M. reached its 1976 high of 72 1/2, in early April.

Of the 15 most actively traded stocks yesterday, eight fell, three rose and four were unchanged. The volume leader was Coca-Cola Bottling of New York, which declined 3/8 to 7 1/4,

## Stock Market Shows Decline As Downward Trend Continues

Continued From Page 37  
on a turnover of 478,600 shares, including blocks of 200,000 and 145,000 shares, both at 7.

One of the largest decliners of the session was the United Nuclear Corporation, which dropped 2 1/2 to 31.

Milgo Electronics fell 1/2 to 18 after reporting that its third-quarter profits fell to 30 cents a share, from 51 cents a share in the year-before period.

Learn Siegler moved ahead 1/2 to 11 1/2. Last week the company raised its quarterly dividend and reported higher fourth-quarter profits.

Outboard Marine advanced 1/2 to 29 1/2. The company announced that its fiscal third-quarter profits rose to \$1.86 a share, from \$1.50 a share in the like period last year.

Hecla Mining was off 3/8 to 13 after reporting that it lost \$3.2 million in the second quarter, compared with a profit of \$1.8 million in the 1975 quarter. A dip in its second-quarter profits to 43 cents a share in the year-before period, sent Gino's down 1/2 to 10 1/4.

MCA Inc. gained 3/8 to 30 after announcing that its second-quarter earnings were \$1.17 a share, compared with \$1.14 a share the year before.

Gold issues were mostly lower, with the exception of Campbell Red Lake, which added 1/8 to 19 1/4. Homestake Mining fell 1/8 to 30 1/2.

Boeing was up 1/8 to 42 1/2. The company yesterday was selected by the Air Force to develop and produce the upper stage of the space-shuttle craft. The contract will ultimately be worth \$300 million.

## Foreign Stock Exchanges

Market	High	Low	Close	Change
AMSTERDAM	135.00	134.50	135.00	+0.50
BELGIUM	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
BRUSSELS	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
FRANKFURT	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
LONDON	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
MONTREAL	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
PARIS	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
ROMA	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
STOCKHOLM	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50
ZURICH	120.00	119.50	120.00	+0.50

## Foreign Stock Index

Index	Value	Change
AMSTERDAM	135.00	+0.50
BELGIUM	120.00	+0.50
BRUSSELS	120.00	+0.50
FRANKFURT	120.00	+0.50
LONDON	120.00	+0.50
MONTREAL	120.00	+0.50
PARIS	120.00	+0.50
ROMA	120.00	+0.50
STOCKHOLM	120.00	+0.50
ZURICH	120.00	+0.50

## EAB Business Systems, Inc.

A Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of  
**Esselte AB**  
has acquired more than 99% of the outstanding Common Stock of

## Oxford Pendaflex Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Oxford Pendaflex Corporation in this transaction.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.  
New York Boston Chicago Dallas  
Detroit Houston Los Angeles Memphis  
Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco  
International subsidiaries:  
London Tokyo Zurich



New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Table with columns: U.S. Govt. Bonds, Other Dom. Bonds, Foreign Bonds, Total All Bonds, and various bond listings with prices and yields.

Table with columns: 1976 Stocks and Div. Sales, 1976 Stocks and Div. Sales, and various stock listings with prices and dividends.

World Bank

Table listing World Bank bonds with columns for bond name, price, and yield.

Corporate Bonds

Table listing corporate bonds with columns for bond name, price, and yield.

Foreign Bonds

Table listing foreign bonds with columns for bond name, price, and yield.

American Exchange Bond Trading

Table listing American Exchange bond trading with columns for bond name, price, and yield.

Dividends

Table listing dividends for various stocks with columns for stock name and dividend amount.

Cash Prices

Table listing cash prices for various commodities with columns for item name and price.

Open Interest

Table listing open interest for various commodities with columns for item name and open interest.

Gold

Table listing gold prices with columns for item name and price.

Miscellaneous

Table listing miscellaneous items with columns for item name and price.

Large vertical advertisement for 'The Offer Expires' with text about securities and a 'Depository' notice.

ing for N.Y.S.

د. ف. كينج & كو. ان. سي.

This announcement is neither an offer to buy nor a solicitation of an offer to sell these securities. The offer is made solely by the Offer to Purchase and related Letter of Transmittal which are being mailed to record holders of Shares, and is not being made to, nor will tenders be accepted from, holders of Shares in any jurisdiction in which the offer or the acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or Blue Sky laws of such jurisdiction. In those jurisdictions of the United States whose securities laws require the offer to be made by a licensed broker or dealer, the offer is made by one or more registered brokers or dealers who are licensed under the laws of such jurisdictions.

# Notice of Offer to Purchase All Outstanding Shares of Common Stock of **VENTRON CORPORATION** For Cash at \$44 Net Per Share by **THIOKOL CORPORATION**

Thiokol Corporation ("Thiokol") is offering pursuant to an Offer to Purchase dated August 6, 1976 ("Offer") to purchase, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Offer and in the related Letter of Transmittal, all of the outstanding shares of Common Stock ("Shares"), of Ventron Corporation ("Ventron") for cash at \$44 per share net to the seller, provided at least 299,500 Shares are tendered.

The Board of Directors of Ventron has unanimously recommended acceptance of the Offer by the stockholders of Ventron. In addition, the officers and directors of Ventron have agreed to tender approximately 24,000 Shares pursuant to the Offer.

If at least 299,500 Shares (being a majority of the number of Shares outstanding as of July 31, 1976, plus Shares which may be issued upon exercise of warrants and certain options outstanding at that date) are duly tendered by 5:00 p.m., New York Time, on August 16, 1976, (or if the Offer is extended, prior to the time provided in such extension), Thiokol will, subject to the provisions of the Offer, purchase all Shares duly tendered. If less than 299,500 Shares are duly tendered by the expiration of the Offer, Thiokol may pur-

chase all, but not less than all, Shares tendered, but will not be obligated to purchase any Shares. Thiokol reserves the right as set forth in the Offer to extend the Offer at any time or from time to time, whether or not 299,500 Shares are duly tendered by 5:00 p.m., New York Time on August 16, 1976.

In addition, if at least 299,500 Shares are purchased pursuant to the Offer, Thiokol will purchase all outstanding stock purchase warrants tendered to it and make payments in consideration of the cancellation of stock options surrendered to it, all as set forth in the Offer.

Shares tendered may be withdrawn at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York Time, on August 13, 1976, and, unless theretofore purchased, after October 5, 1976.

Thiokol will, subject to the provisions of the Offer, make payment for all Shares duly tendered as soon as practicable commencing August 16, 1976, or on the earliest date thereafter on which at least 299,500 Shares are duly tendered. Thiokol may elect to make payment prior to the tender of 299,500 Shares.

**THE OFFER EXPIRES AT 5:00 P.M., NEW YORK TIME, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976, UNLESS EXTENDED.**

Thiokol will pay a solicitation fee of 90 cents for each Share purchased pursuant to the Offer to any broker or dealer (including the Dealer Managers named below) who is a member of a national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., any foreign broker or dealer who agrees in connection with the Offer to conform to the Rules of Fair Practice of such Association, or any commercial bank or trust company, who has solicited the tender and whose name appears in the appropriate space provided in the Letter of Transmittal tendering such Shares.

The Offer and the Letter of Transmittal contain important information which should be read before any decision is made with respect to the Offer.

A copy of the Offer and the Letter of Transmittal is being mailed to record holders of Shares.

Copies of the Offer and the Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from the Dealer Managers or from the Depository, Forwarding Agents or Soliciting Agent named below. Holders of Shares registered in the name of a broker, dealer, bank or other nominee should contact such broker, dealer, bank or nominee if they desire to tender their Shares.

The Letter of Transmittal and certificates for Shares should be sent to the Depository or to either of the Forwarding Agents named below.

**Depository**

**PROVIDENT NATIONAL BANK**  
P.O. Box 7648  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101  
Attention: Corporate Trust Department

**Forwarding Agents**

**BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**  
Two Broadway—7th Floor  
New York, New York 10004

**BRADFORD TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON**  
One Boston Place  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

**Soliciting Agent**

2 North Riverside Plaza  
Chicago, Illinois 60606  
(312) 236-5881 (Collect)

**D. F. KING & CO., INC.**  
20 Exchange Place  
New York, New York 10005  
(212) 269-5550 (Collect)

555 California Street  
San Francisco, California 94104  
(415) 788-1119 (Collect)

The Dealer Managers for the Offer are:

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**  
55 Broad Street  
New York, New York 10004  
(212) 676-8000

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table containing stock market data for Monday, August 9, 1976. It is organized into columns for different stock categories (A-B-C-D, E-F-G-H, I-J-K-L, M-N-O-P, Q-R-S-T, U-V-W-X-Y-Z) and includes columns for stock name, price, volume, and other trading metrics.

Results of Trading in Stock Options

Table showing results of trading in stock options for Monday, August 9, 1976. It is divided into sections for the American Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board, with columns for option type, price, and volume.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page. It features the text 'SELL through want ads', 'BUY through want ads', and 'USE THE NEW YORK TIMES for all your want ad needs'.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'السؤال الأول'.

Yesterday's

ration Affairs

Million Fuel-Cell Project Planned

million demonstration... which sponsor...

of Toronto, announced temporary closings of two of its paper mills because of a lack of orders.

Marathon Oil Outlay Raised for '76

The Marathon Oil Company said it expected 1976 capital expenditures to be about \$700 million, compared with \$340 million estimated earlier this year.

completed testing of an evaluation well drilled in more than 300 feet of water about 16 miles south of Terracona, Spain.

In three separate tests, the company said, oil flowed at rates of 3,495, 8,269 and 6,476 barrels a day.

Sears Plans Option Meeting

Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago, said it would hold a special meeting of shareholders Oct. 13 to consider a proposal on employee stock options.

Freeport Studies Uranium Project

The Freeport Micoeral Company said it was considering a uranium project at Uncle Sam, La., to cost about \$32 million.

Boeing Is Picked For Space Rocket

The Air Force announced that it has selected the Boeing Aerospace Corporation, a unit of the Boeing Company, to develop and produce an interim-upper stage space rocket.

Allied Chemical Tests Oil Well

Union Texas Espana Inc., a subsidiary of the Allied Chemical Corporation, said it had

U.S. ORDERS CHECK ON COMMODITIES

Continued From Page 37

on the sidelines mainly because they like to be out of the market before a Government crop report, and the next one is due Thursday after the close.

Outlook for Food Exports Gloomy Despite Drought

Continued From Page 37

S.8 billion in 1975. Soybean exports are given as 540 million bushels for the crop year that began last Sept. 1 through last Friday, against 394 million a year earlier.

House Panel Acts in Bribery Cases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—The House of Representatives International Relations Committee today voted to cut off expatriation insurance for United States companies that bribe foreign officials.

People and Business

Britain May Seek I. M. F. Loan

Prime Minister James Callaghan raised the possibility in a weekend interview that Britain, which must repay standby credits of \$5.3 billion to major industrial countries by Dec. 9, might have to seek a loan from the International Monetary Fund.



interest rates fluctuate to reflect rates of inflation or other economic factors, and for a proposal that would authorize creation of tax-exempt individual housing accounts.

Edwin Yeo, Under Secretary of the Treasury, is due in Tokyo today for a four-day official visit that is expected to cover such subjects as bilateral trade expansion.

In Tokyo Japanese Finance Ministry sources expressed concern that he might urge the Japanese Government to take measures to reduce the rising volume of exports to the United States and, conversely, seek ways to increase imports of American products.

William A. Beasman Jr., chairman of the committee on mortgage investments of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, yesterday endorsed experimentation with new mortgage amortization plans.

In testimony before the Senate Housing subcommittee, he voiced support for the concept of variable rate mortgages, in which

Treasury Bill Yields Mixed at Weekly Sale

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — Yields were mixed on Treasury bills auctioned today in both the 91-day and 180-day maturities.

The average rate for the three-month bill was 5.181 percent, up from 5.151 percent for the preceding week. The average rate for the six-month bill was 5.422 percent, down from 5.473 percent from the previous week.

Table with Treasury bill yields: Average price, Discounted rate, Coupon yield, etc.

LONDON METAL MARKET

Table with metal prices: COPPER, WIRE BARS, etc.

Brazilian Oil Imports Rise

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Brazilian oil imports during the first half of 1976 increased 8.4 percent from the first half of 1975, according to government statistics.

Raybestos Wins Legal Action

Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. announced it had won a legal action challenging a New Jersey law under which the company had been held liable for nearly \$13.5 million of pensions in connection with the closing of its Passaic, N.J., plant in June 1973.

Cuts Back Paper Company

A subsidiary of the Allied Chemical Corporation, said it had

Listing of Prices of Commodity Futures

Large table listing commodity futures prices for various items like wheat, corn, soybeans, etc.

Steel Production Drops To New Low Since March

Steel production in the week ended Aug. 7 fell to its lowest level since the week ended March 20, when 2.5 million tons of raw steel were poured.

Scudder Managed Reserves - an easy way to make your money work for you.

Advertisement for Scudder Managed Reserves, including a list of services and contact information.

Continued From Page 37

up at this time. Their attitude is bolstered by the fact that the Soviet Union and China reportedly expect large crops this season.

Continued From Page 37

Mr. Leslie offered the third reason for lower exports in the near term. "Some traditional clients for American foodstuffs face higher oil and coal import bills," he said.

Continued From Page 37

Yesterday, Richard E. Bell, assistant secretary of agriculture, told a meeting of industry representatives that exports of these protein-rich beans were not expected to increase in the near future.

Continued From Page 37

The second major reason for the dim export outlook is that the United States and Canada both expect the bumper crops to finish earlier this year.

Continued From Page 37

With supplies considered adequate, many foreign customers are in no rush to stock

Continued From Page 37

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—The House of Representatives International Relations Committee today voted to cut off expatriation insurance for United States companies that bribe foreign officials.

Continued From Page 37

when a United States company is found to have bribed foreign officials. OPIC insures American companies against the take-over of their overseas subsidiaries.

Continued From Page 37

In recent months more than 100 United States companies have admitted making questionable payments, including bribes, to foreign officials to promote sales of their products.

Continued From Page 37

companies have said they were forced to make the payments to be competitive in these countries.

Continued From Page 37

Scudder Managed Reserves is a no-load money market fund that allows you to invest in short-term securities for current income with low risk, without tying up your money.

Continued From Page 37

Invest in the money market conveniently with Scudder Managed Reserves and make your money work harder for you.

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Continental Illinois Corporation advertisement for Floating Rate Notes Due September 15, 1989.

City of Copenhagen advertisement for \$15,000,000 9% 15 Year External Loan of 1970.

Table of bond drawings for City of Copenhagen, listing bond numbers and amounts.

Advertisement for Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, including contact information and services.



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**Advertising**

**Lampoon Aiming at Marketers**

By LEONARD SLOANE  
Advertising — which has been glorified, castigated, imitated and parodied over the years — is about to get the full treatment from the National Lampoon.  
The monthly magazine, which calls itself an "adult humor" book, will devote its entire December issue to a satire of the advertising business. Its theme, simply stated in typical Lampoon style, is "Selling Out."  
Matty Simmons, the former press agent, public relations executive and credit-card official who is co-founder and co-publisher of the magazine, describes the concept of the issue with these direct words:  
"The philosophy is that media everywhere cater to their advertisers in one way or another. So we're going to do it blatantly."

The Lampoons blatant sell-out will begin with the sale of ads on the cover—once the norm for consumer magazines but today a rarity. Mr. Simmons and his associates hope to sell six to eight such cover ads to its major advertisers (or those with the potential for same) and raise a total of \$30,000.

Also on tap for Lampoon readers in that issue will be endorsements of advertised products by impartial observers like the magazine's editors. But the plan is to go beyond the usual celebrity endorsement pattern and graphically portray what the magazine believes to be the real reason for individuals publicly identifying themselves with a product.

Thus, there will be photographs showing staff members being paid or entertained by presidents of companies and advertising agencies whose products are receiving these testimonials. Mr. Simmons hopes to get real live agency and company heads to do so.

Articles and cartoons in the issue will be interrupted for ads, regardless of how much it interferes with the enjoyment and natural progress of the non-advertising matter. "Just like radio and TV," said Mr. Simmons.

And there's more: ads for staff members' used products, such as old baseball cards and sneakers; a product of the month centerfold, replete with rug; even an article about advertising.

How does the Lampoon—the six-year-old offshoot of the Harvard Lampoon which sells advertising (page rates available on request)—hope to get away with this bite at the hand that feeds it? Previous parodies have tackled sports, politics and show business—but this one will hit the dollar sign right on the head.

Mr. Simmons is ready with the answer, in case anyone asks. "Nothing we print is literally the truth, except one column called True Facts," he said.

"We don't intend it to be factual. Everything we do is with humorous intent. And everyone knows it."

Just in case the advertising world has any doubts as to the Lampoon's basic intent in publishing this and every other issue, four words on the bottom of the cover will tell the whole story. Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

**Mead's New Binder**

The Mead Products Group, manufacturers of school supplies and stationery, will unfold a four-week, million-dollar national television promotion this week to introduce

**C.A.P. Helps to Garner Dollars**

Careful perusers of advertising might have noticed the logotype C.A.P. in a variety of newspaper ads recently for such items as appliances, photographic equipment, life insurance and floor covering.

Well, perusers, that logo stands for Cooperative Advertising Program, a program that is allowing some smart newspaper people (on about 45 papers) to scoop up advertising dollars that might otherwise go unused.

Co-op advertising budgets, an increasingly used method for manufacturers to advertise locally—usually by sharing space costs with retailers—must be distributed to all retailers proportionately or face the ire of the Federal Trade Commission.

Since the small retailers, orders are usually small, so are their co-op allowances. Frequently these allowances are even too small to pay for an ad of any consequence. Under the C.A.P. program, a number of those little fellows are pulled together for a dealer-listing ad. They're happy. The papers are happy. And the manufacturers are happy.

One of the reasons the ad carries the logo is to let the newspaper's billing department know that the co-op charge would be applied. Often that rate is between the retail rate (which is low) and the national rate (which is high).

Involved in the C.A.P. program are about half of the papers in Newspaper Advertising Co-Operative Network, started in 1970 by a dozen newspapers.

"Before that, manufacturers didn't have a central organization to talk to," explained Cyril M. Brown of the Detroit Free Press, who does public relations for N.A.C.O.N.

Now the organization has two seminars a year, to which manufacturers are invited to explain their co-operative arrangements. When they talk, the newspapers listen.

**2 Agencies Gain**

Foot, Cone & Belding Communications and Grey Advertising, two of the 10 largest agencies in the world, reported higher operating and net income for the quarter and six months ended June 30.

F.C.&B.'s second quarter net advanced 31.9 percent to 73 cents a share, compared with 61 cents a year ago. Operating income increased 15.3 percent to \$17.2 million. For the six months, net income was 99 cents a share, compared with 69 cents the previous year. And operating income rose 14.3 percent to \$31.5 million.

Grey reported second-quarter net income of \$1.2 million, or \$1.19 a share, up 37.6 percent on operating in-

**Stocks on Amex Dip In a Short Session; O-T-C Also Declines**

In an abbreviated session because of the approaching storm, stock prices on the American Stock Exchange drifted down in low volume yesterday. The market index ended at 103.23, off 0.18 at 3 P.M., when trading was halted. It usually continues to 4 P.M.

Kewanee Industries led the most active list on the Amex with volume of 26,600 shares. The stock rose 1/2 point to 23 1/2. A block of 21,600 shares of the oil company was traded at 23.

Sonderling Broadcasting shares gained 3/4 to close at 12 1/2. The entertainment company reported second quarter earnings of \$1.06 a share, up from 65 cents, and it said it

expected third and fourth quarter earnings to surpass 1975 results. Interway, a lessor of cargo containers, gained 1/4 to close at 9 1/2. It offered to purchase the holdings of all stockholders with 40 shares or less at a price of \$11 to eliminate the clerical costs involved in handling small stockholders of record July 30.

Sharply higher earnings were reported by Oakwood Homes, which said its year's net was \$1.51 a share, up from 82 cents for the previous fiscal year. The stock was unchanged at 10.

Medtronics Inc. led the most active list in the over-the-counter market on volume of 108,800 shares, which were bid at 23 1/2 at the close, down 1/4. Volume of options contracts on the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the Amex were down sharply below Friday's levels because of the shortened sessions due to the expected

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How to enjoy a more comfortable position in Houston furniture market.



Your furniture ad in The Houston Chronicle will reach 63% of all metro Houston newspaper homes. Add The Post and you've doubled cost, but reached only 37% more homes. Any way you arrange it, The Chronicle has more readers. And it includes more households with incomes of \$10,000 or more. With lighter advertising budgets, The Chronicle becomes a sell. You don't need both papers. The Chronicle is all the newspaper need to get results in Houston.



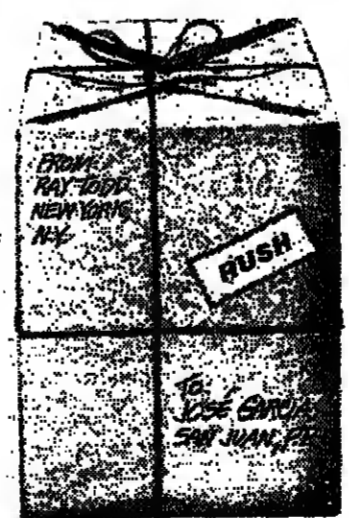
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- IN SANTO DOMINGO: Loews Dominicana
- IN NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS: Loews Paradise Island, Fritel & Villas
- IN LONDON, ENGLAND: Loews Churchill
- IN QUEBEC CITY, CANADA: Loews Le Concorde

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The cost? \$25 per package, \$30 coast-to-coast and to Puerto Rico, \$35 from West Coast to Puerto Rico. Charge it on your American Express Card or your Sprint Credit Card.  
For pick-up and delivery in the continental U.S. call: Air Couriers International toll free (800) 528-6075.  
For a Sprint Credit Card or details of downtown drop-off service at selected City Ticket Offices, call Eastern reservations.



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### STOCK PLAN BY MORGAN

From Page 37

her institutional...  
 Merrill Lynch, P...  
 & Smith, Mitchell...  
 and Smith Barney...  
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 fees of as low as

8 cents a share, depending on the size of the order. Morgan Stanley did not outline the details of its commission formula. It gave as an example, however, a transaction in which the "old rate" on 500 shares of a \$25 stock stood at 41 cents a share. The same transaction would cost 8 cents a share now or one-fifth of the former level prior to May 1, 1975, when by Government order, fixed commissions were abolished.

Asked if such a low-cost venture would be profitable, Archibald Cox Jr., a managing partner in Morgan Stanley, remarked, "We wouldn't be doing it if we thought we'd lose money on it."

To keep its operational costs low, Morgan Stanley said it would accept as clients only those who use the industry's Depository Trust Company as custodian for their stock holdings. Stock not on deposit with such an institution can be delayed in transit and erase any profit a brokerage firm might make. Wall Street brokers maintained.

In addition to brokerage

firms, 31 leading United States banks use D.T.C. facilities, including most of the New York banks and a number of major banks around the country.

The new Morgan Stanley venture, to be operated under the name Execution Services Inc., appeared to be a recognition that many large financial institutions no longer always want help in selecting stocks and, instead, preferred for some orders to use an "execution only" service for the lowest available commission cost.

Like other brokers, Morgan Stanley will continue to offer discounts to its full-service customers. These discounts vary widely, ranging from as low as 8 cents a share at some brokerage firms but generally averaging considerably more. On some complex orders, discounts can be only a minor consideration.

It also appeared to make it easier for banks to offer stock investment services to their own customers at far less than brokers presently charge. Chemical Bank, for example, has been considering a low-cost stock-purchase program for its customers, but is not known to

be considering the Morgan Stanley service.

Donald B. Marron, president of Mitchell, Hutchins Inc., commenting on the Morgan Stanley program, said that from what he had heard of the project, "it is similar to ours."

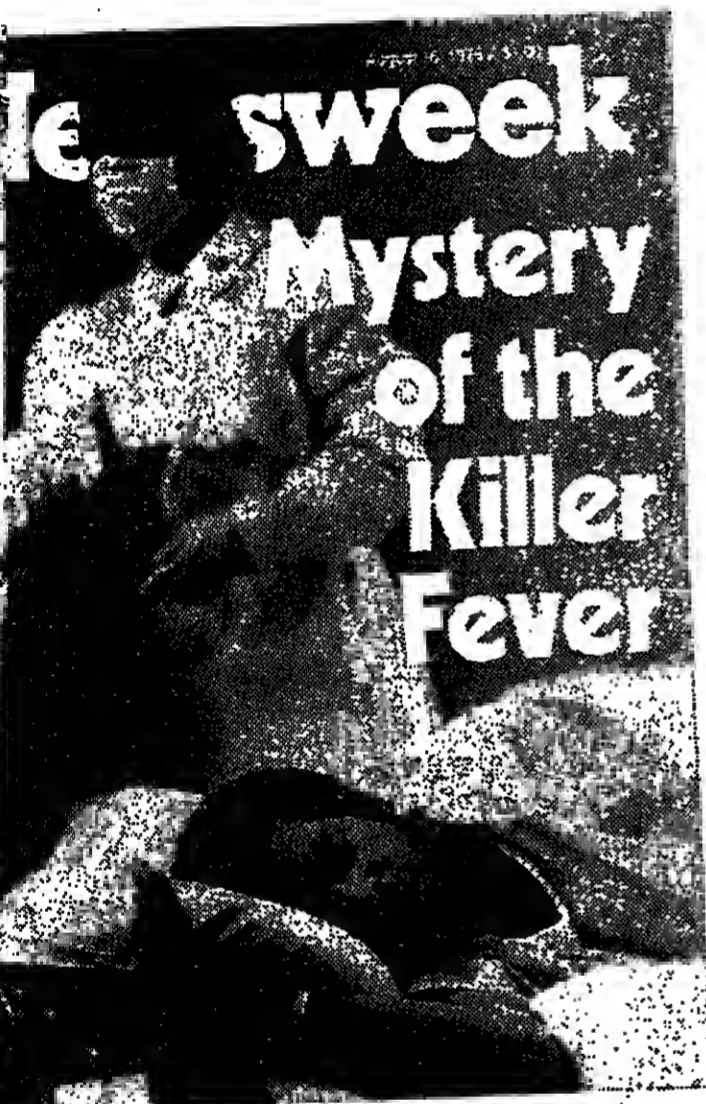
"It alerts everybody to the fact that there's more than one way of doing business in the industry," he added.

Stockbrokers have been complaining for the last year of the profit drain from price competition, but the industry's own trade group, the Securities Industry Association, forecast recently that before-tax profits of the industry this year would rise 27 percent to more than \$1 billion.

The S.I.A. noted, however, that commission income, while still the biggest share of revenues, had declined steadily from 61 percent of the total in 1965 to less than 50 percent last year. Unfixed rates will add to this trend, the S.I.A. said, with the industry relying more heavily on market making and investment banking.

ONE HUNDRED SUMMERS THE FRESH AIR FUND

# Hunt for a killer.



**Newsweek**  
**Mystery of the Killer Fever**

For a time it didn't look serious. But as the days passed, old soldiers, young vets and a few luckless wives suddenly began to weaken—their bodies racked with chills and tropic fevers, their temples throbbing with headaches, their breath coming in short gasps.

As the death toll rose, the malady that struck the ranks of delegates to the Pennsylvania American Legion convention in Philadelphia presented the most baffling medical mystery of recent times.

In its cover story this week, Newsweek goes behind the splashy headlines and traces the quest for a killer. Reporting from the tiny town of Williamstown, Newsweek follows the poignant impact, the tragedy of death and stricken, the attendant fears and rumors that have erupted in one Pennsylvania community.

And, capsuling all the evidence that's in so far, Newsweek suggests a grim and drawn out timetable for prognosis.

This week, too, a look at the brutal tactics of America's "drug vigilantes"—and at Fairfield County rapidly becoming Corporation County, U.S.A.

Wherever there's news, 19 million readers stay informed and up-to-date every week in Newsweek. No wonder advertisers over the past 8 years have placed more advertising pages in Newsweek than any other newsweekly.

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 El-Mouradia - Algiers, Algeria  
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 66-38-01-66-38-04  
 Telex: 52 933

Offers must be sent in a sealed double envelope, to the general director of SONIC, at the above mentioned address. The inside envelope should read as follows:

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Offers must be postmarked no later than September 30, 1976. Bidders are bound by their bids for 120 days.

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Indianapolis	1111 1st St.	317-3300	Los Angeles	1111 1st St.	213-3300
Los Angeles	1111 1st St.	213-3300	Minneapolis	1111 1st St.	612-3300
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Philadelphia	1111 1st St.	215-925-1188	Portland	1111 1st St.	503-3300
Pittsburgh	1111 1st St.	412-3300	San Francisco	1111 1st St.	415-3300
Portland	1111 1st St.	503-3300	Seattle	1111 1st St.	206-3300
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Applicants should possess the following:

- Undergraduate degree in Business, Marketing, or Statistics
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- Ability to interface with all levels of management.

Excellent benefits package, including assistance in sale of present home and paid relocation.

Send resume and salary history, in confidence, to:

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appear in the Classified Pages on weekdays, in Section 9 on Sundays (distributed in the greater New York area).

**The New York Times**

Over-the-Counter Quotations

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1976

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ at 4:00 P.M. Quotations do not include retail markup, markdowns or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions affected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Table of stock quotations including columns for Bid, Asked, and various stock symbols like AAPL, IBM, and others.

Table of stock quotations continuing from the previous section, listing various companies and their market prices.

AUTHORITY BONDS

Table listing Authority Bonds with columns for Bid, Asked, and bond details.

U.S. Government and Agency Bonds

Table listing U.S. Government and Agency Bonds with columns for Bid, Asked, and bond details.

WORLD BANK BONDS

Table listing World Bank Bonds with columns for Bid, Asked, and bond details.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table listing Mutual Funds with columns for Bid, Asked, and fund names.

Supplementary O-T-C

Table listing Supplementary O-T-C (Over-the-Counter) securities with columns for Bid, Asked, and security details.

Advertisement for Brooklyn, featuring a large graphic and text.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: "صكنا من الامل"



# Aeronic Ford Is Expected to Win Satellite Bid

From Page 37

An industrialist in France and a German, previous general satellites, spinning gyroscopes with power cells, the In-1 is a boxlike panel of solar cells that will be placed in orbit.

Intelsat 5's re-radiation system is designed to hold their orientation in orbit. The satellites are similar to those of Franco-American satellites in the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

Intelsat 5's re-radiation system is designed to hold their orientation in orbit. The satellites are similar to those of Franco-American satellites in the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

eventual seven are already in orbit. The 4A's are designed to replace the earlier-generation satellites called Intelsat 4 of which seven are in orbit above the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Intelsat 5 satellites are designed to expand the message-handling capacity of the Intelsat network, particularly across the North Atlantic, by several steps:

Using a set of higher microwave radio frequencies, around 14 and 11 billion cycles, or vibrations per second, in addition to the traditional 6 and 4 billion cycle bands, to get signals up to and down from the satellites.

Using a "cross-strap" technique, whereby, for example, one of the planned new higher-frequency earth stations in a North Atlantic country can send a signal up to the satellite at 14 billion cycles and have it transmitted down to a standard earth station at 4 billion cycles.

Aiming narrow beams at

specific areas on each side of the ocean.

Using the same specific frequencies by a cross-polarization technique, where one radio beam resembles a right-hand corkscrew and the other a left-hand corkscrew.

Transportation on Board

The craft will have 27 signal-transmitting transponders on board, with a capacity of 12,000 two-way telephone conversations, compared to 6,000 through Intelsat 4A and 4,000 through Intelsat 4. Each type of satellite can also transmit a color-television program.

Eugene Jigg, assistant vice president for Engineering at Comsat, said, "There is no doubt that Intelsat 5 will be technologically challenging."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Jigg said Intelsat 5 appeared to be the first communications satellite using both the spatial-separation technique, employed on Intelsat 4A, and the cross-polarization technique used on

the pair of Comstar domestic satellites leased to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation.

The older satellites remain in orbit but are gradually taken out of service as their equipment degrades. Some of them are used as backups.

Aeronic Ford, whose financial results are incorporated into those of the parent Ford Motor Company, has built communications satellites for more than 15 years, many of them for the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Through the Mitsubishi group of companies, Aeronic Ford is building three satellites for Japan, to be launched by Japanese as well as United States rockets. One of these, costing about \$20 million, is an engineering test satellite to be sent into orbit by a Japanese rocket designated as N.

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102 2 FULL BATHS	\$150,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
103 ALVIN BRUCE ROYER	\$120,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
104 COLUMBIA HTS BRICK COL	\$180,000	3 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
105 HUNTINGTON SPACIOUS	\$160,000	3 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
106 METALICO REALTY	\$140,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
107 ELIZABETH	\$130,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
108 FLEMING-WOODS COLLEGE	\$170,000	3 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
109 FLEMING-WOODS COLLEGE	\$170,000	3 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
110 FISH/AUBURN/PRIME AREA	\$190,000	3 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
111 FISHING-BOAT 2 Fm 6/3	\$160,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
112 RICHMOND HILL SEMI	\$140,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
113 RICHMOND HILL SEMI	\$140,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
114 WHITSTONE-BOUNT RANCH	\$220,000	4 bed, 3 bath, 2 car garage, 1500 sq ft.
115 WHITSTONE-BOUNT RANCH	\$220,000	4 bed, 3 bath, 2 car garage, 1500 sq ft.
116 WOODSIDE-OPPLY EXCLUSIVE	\$180,000	3 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
117 WILSON ROAD	\$150,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
118 CORCORAN RD	\$140,000	2 bed, 2 bath, 1 car garage, 1000 sq ft.
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Real estate listings under the heading 'OUT City' and 'CE APTS'.

Real estate listings under the heading 'HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON' and 'HOTEL LATHAM'.

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Ft. Lauderdale	206	165
Jacksonville	170	136
Orlando	190	152
Tampa/St. Pete	190	152
West Palm Beach	198	158
Sarasota/Bradenton	200	160
Fort Myers	204	163
Daytona Beach	178	142

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Miami	\$164	\$154
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